FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 3, 1858. [NO. 2135.]

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

RECONSTRUCTION OF PARTIES.

The indications are obvious that there will be a radical reconstruction of political parties ere the commencement of another Presidential contest. The Democratic party proper, which has so long held its own as a solid, compact, vigorous organization, is destitute of the elements of vitality, and is fast crumbling to pieces. It is not in the nature of things, therefore, that the Democratic party should have the slightest chance of electing its candidates in the next election. Divided in the South, and utterly without strength in the North, it must necessarily go to the wall, and fail in any effort it may make to reinstate itself in the confidence of the country. At the last Presidential election, it came near being overthrown, and undoubtedly would have been, but for the candidacy of Mr. Fillmore, and the accessions to it of old line Whigs in the Northern States, whose electoral votes Mr. Buchanan obtained in consequence. Since then, however, the Democratic party has lost ground immeasurably in all the free States, and particularly in those which Buchanan carried at the last election, and only carried after the most tremendous exertions ever put forth in any previous contest; and after, too, a most deliberate system of hypocrisy and fraud on the part of his friends and supporters. In Pennsylvania, for instance, whose electoral vote determined the result in favor of Mr. Buchanan, the Democracy have been divided into two distinct and bitterly hostile factions by the Lecompton issue, without any probability of their coalescing in the support of common candidates. The same state of things exists, also, in the States of Indiana and Illinois, the only other free States that voted for Buchanan, with the exception of California. With the Democratic forces in these several Northern States thus rent by faction and split to pieces, what prospect is there of the Democratic party being able to carry either one of them for its candidates in 1860? And, if unable to carry *these*, which stood firm even amid the storm that swept over the North in 1856, what other resource has it? It will not be pretended, we presume, especially since the late elections at the North, that either one of the States that voted for Fremont would be likely to vote for the Democratic candidates in 1860. Where then, we repeat the question, is the vote to come from that is to enable the Democratic party to succeed in the next Presidential contest? The unanimous vote of the Southern States would be, as all are aware, incompetent to the purpose, and that, at best, is all it could rely upon. But even several of the Southern States would be doubtful, and one—Maryland—almost certainly against it. It is demonstrable, therefore, that the Democratic party has no chance of success in 1860.

As to the Black Republican party, has it lost strength since the last Presidential election, or is it in even a better condition to succeed now than then? We think the latter is the true state of the case. It still holds its own at least in all the States that voted for Fremont, and in many of those States it has even acquired great additional strength. Add to this, the further fact that Kansas, Minnesota and Oregon, all free States, will soon be admitted into the Union, and will participate in the election of 1860, and we see at once the power and prospects of the Black Republican party for the next Presidential campaign. As things now stand, therefore, the Black Republican candidates will be almost sure to triumph by an overwhelming vote. There is only one way to prevent so deplorable a result, and that we proceed to point out.

We have already observed that there is a manifest disposition on the part of the people for a total reconstruction of parties. Neither the Democratic nor the Black Republican party really commands the confidence or the respect of the country. In many respects, both are sectional, selfish, and come not up to the actual wants and necessities of the times, nor to the people's idea of what great political parties should be. Both indeed have been tried and found wanting; and yet, one or the other, unless the people themselves interpose actively and energetically, and give effect to their own wishes and aspirations, must necessarily acquire possession of the Government in 1860; and as we have shown, the Black Republican party must inevitably be the successful one. But, as we have stated, both of these parties stand condemned by the people, even by thousands of those who act with one or the other, because there is yet no other thoroughly organized party for them to connect themselves with. Thousands and tens of thousands of conservative, patriotic Democrats, and thousands and tens of thousands of conservative, patriotic Republicans would readily co-operate in the formation of a new party, discarding the errors, follies, and vices of both the others, and looking only to the perpetuation of the Coustitution and the Union, and the best interests of the whole country. We say, the people themselves, members of all other existing political organizations, are willing and anxious for the formation of a new party, based on patriotism and principle and not on love of the spoils, and only wait for the proper commencement of a movement in that direction, to join in and contribute all in their power to render it successful. The conservatives of the North have now nowhere to go; neither have the conservatives of the South, and both feel the necessity of a re-construction of parties, and the organization of one with which they can consistently connect themselves, and with which they can efficiently act in behalf of the country in every emergency. As it is, many of the very best and wisest men in the land are silent and inactive, taking no part in the conflicts and duties of the times, because they are unable, consistently and conscientiously, to co-operate with either the Black Republican or the Democratic party, and there is none other sufficiently organized to allow them to act with efficiency and usefulness.

The great and paramount want of the times, then, is a reconstruction of parties—is the formation of a new party in which good men and patriots all over the country, North and South, East and West, can come together, and counsel and work together for the public good. There is ample material for such a party, and for a successful party—for a party that will sweep the corrupt factions of the country out of existence, and restore the administration of the government to firm and honest hands. In every State in the Union recruits could be had by thousands, and the people would hail the advent of such a party with shouts of joy and gratitude. It only needs for the ball to be properly and formally put in motion, and the stout hearts and arms of the patriotic masses will cheerfully become responsible for the result. Such a party, if organized in time and under proper auspices, would inevitably sweep the platter in 1860, and prevent—as such a party only can—the installation at that time of a Black Republican President. As the Democratic party, as we have shown, will be utterly unable to prevent the election of a Black Republican, what other hope is there for the South, what other for conservative men everywhere, but to aid in the organization of this new party? It is the only way under Heaven, in our opinion, whereby the Black Republicans may be defeated, and the government put in safe, conservative, and patriotic hands. And we do hope that the *people* of all sections and all parties, discarding the baleful counsels of selfish and corrupt politicians, will take this matter in their own hands, and strike once more and effectually for their own and their country's good.—*Richmond Whig.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday, the Deficiency Bill was passed, but so amended as to be sent back to the House for further action.

On Monday, the Conference Committee's Kansas Bill, after much parliamentary manœuvreing, was made the order for Tuesday.

On Tuesday, the Kansas Bill was debated by Messrs. Crittenden, Houston, Wade and Green.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, the new Kansas Bill, after considerable discussion, was postponed to the middle of May. From the yeas and nays, it appears that the Administration has lost by its new scheme as many Southern men of the Quitman class, as it has gained from the Northern anti-Lecomptonites.

On Monday, the Kansas Bill, after much wrangling, was made the order for Wednesday.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest or importance.

A Washington letter gives the following particulars of the difficulty in the House on Friday, during the debate on the report of the Kansas Conference Committee:

Mr. Trippe explained his reason for voting for a postponement in opposition to the majority of his party in a manly and sensible speech, vindicating his personal independence. Mr. Hill wished to make a similar explanation, but Mr. Gartrell, also of Georgia, objected.

"Who objects?" inquired Hill, turning toward him.

"I object," replied Gartrell, turning his head, in a very haughty manner.

"Where is your graveyard!" exclaimed Hill, rushing at him with great fury.

He was intercepted, however, and Gartrell merely said, "We will talk of graveyards elsewhere."

The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to conduct Hill to his seat, and order was soon restored in the Hall.

A scene also occurred in the Senate on this subject.

Mr. Green rose to make a report from the Conference.

Mr. Stuart objected, on the ground that the bill itself was not in the possession of the Senate, but in the House.

Mr. Green arrogantly objected to this intervention.

While Mr. Stuart was on the floor, the bill was brought over from the House and quietly laid on Mr. Green's desk.

Mr. Broderick immediately rose and said that he was informed by a member of the House that the bill had been surreptitiously obtained from the Clerk's office and sent to the desk of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Green inquired if the Senator charged that he had surreptitiously obtained the bill.

Mr. Broderick replied that he stated the fact that it had been surreptitiously procured.

Subsequently, after remarks by others, Mr. Green again got the floor and said that the bill had been brought to him to compare data with his report. A very remarkable coincidence, but it did not mislead anybody.

Mr. Broderick answered that he had been informed by Mr. Harris, of Illinois, that the bill had been improperly obtained, and that he held himself personally responsible for the statement.

The New Compromise.—It would appear that under the auspices of the House and Senate Committees of Conference, another scheme of Southern surrender has been patched up, yielding practically the Montgomery amendment and the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress; and conceding, beyond question, the Black Republican demand of submitting the constitution of Kansas for ratification to the people. The provisions of the English Kansas Bill give up, in effect, every principle for which the South has contended in this great struggle. That we are right in the view we take, may be inferred from the extracts from the Washington States, the organ of Douglas, and from the N. Y. Times, the leading organ of the Seward, Douglas and Crittenden Coalition.

Charleston Mercury.

MARRIED,

In Chatham County, on the morning of the 27th inst., by the Rev. G. E. Brown, Mr. JOSEPH J. MOORE of Fayetteville and Miss MARY R., daughter of Wm. A. Rives, Esq., of Chatham County.

In Salisbury, on the 22d inst., by Rev. Mr. Parker, Dr. A. M. NESBIT to Miss RUTH BOYDEN, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Boyden.

DIED,

In Randolph county, on the 11th inst., MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of C. J. M. and Lucina T. Jordan, aged 7 months and one day.

On the 26th of March, 1858, at the residence of her mother, near Floral College, Miss MARGARET WALKER, in the 34th year of her age.

In Salisbury, on the 24th inst., Mr. HORACE H. BEARD, aged about 50 years.

In Rowan county, on the 21st inst., in the 12th year of her age, MARY LONG FRONTIS, youngest daughter of the Rev. Stephen Frontis.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. April 28.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for W N Tillinghast, J Kyle, S E Hawley, A A McKethan, D Murphy, J A Pemberton, G H Makepeace, H & E J Lilly, E J Hale & Son, W C Troy, Starr & Williams, G W Williams & Co, C T Haigh & Sons, C E Leete, W L Hall.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 24.—Schrs Emily and Virginia fm N York, J Manson fm Shallotte. 25.—Schr Neptune's Bride fm N York. 26.—Schr Elizabeth Headley fm New York. 27.—Schrs Miguionette, Smithsonian, D C Hulse, and Worth fm New York, Herschel fm Weirtown, N J, R W Brown fm N York, Sarah Woodbridge fm Boston, Caroline Virginia fm Hyde Co, T Lake fm N York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1858.

NEW PARTIES.—We copy from the Richmond Whig an interesting article on a proposed reorganization of parties It is not so much with an expectation that the Whig's idea of a new conservative party is practicable, as with reference to the causes stated as making such a party desirable and important, that we publish the article. We think that the Whig has too much reason for its apprehension of the success of the Republican party in the next Presidential election. And the danger of such a result has been precipitated by the conduct of Southern men themselves. As usual, they have planted themselves upon a contemptible abstraction. They have made an issue upon a Kansas fraud, in which the moral feeling, (or what passes for it,) of the whole North, of all parties, is shocked, and is arrayed against a divided South. And why divided? Because there are thousands of men in the South who think this Kansas battle is not worth fighting; who can see no honor nor profit as likely to result from victory, and much evil to attend defeat; who are unwilling to jeopard the Union upon a never-ending succession of issues between the North and the South, each one of which leaves the South—the weak party—weaker than before. We come crippled out of every contest. We choose to raise such questions as give cause to real friends, or pretexts to pretended ones, to go from us, and fall into the ranks of that great party, (numerically,) which commands now hundreds of thousands of votes where it had only thousands fourteen years ago, and which we think, with the Whig, can scarcely be withstood in 1860.

We have long thought that a few Southern men have managed to keep up this war between the North and the South with a view to producing a dissolution of the Union. Such is undeniably the tendency of things, and the leading spirits of the South, in and out of Congress, openly proclaim their wish for a dissolution. We do not by any means believe that the *people* of the South are disunionists. But too many of those who direct public opinion are; and it is easy to perceive that the leaven is working in the States South of us. How it is to arrested, we see not. Not, we think, by the Whig's proposition of a new party. It is not easy to organize a new party; and next to impossible, in the present sordid condition of mind of politicians generally, to organize a *patriotic* party. Where are the materials to be found for the leadership of a party which is to be free from a controlling love of the "spoils"? We confess that we see no hope of it. The desire of office and plunder so fills the hearts of the prominent men of the country, that there is no room for patriotism. The men whom office sought, and who did not use office as a means of plunder, are either dead or banished to private life. They are not the kind of men that democracy wants in office.

This is not a pleasant picture to look upon, but will any one say that it is not a faithful one, as far as it goes? There are abundant materials for darker shades.

MESSRS. GIDDINGS AND SHAW.—The Raleigh Standard is fair enough to publish, along with Mr. Shaw's speech, the whole of Giddings's denial of the truth of Shaw's assertions about Giddings having shaken hands with Mr. Gilmer and congratulating him on his speech. It says editorially, however, that Giddings, "it is clear, does not make out his case. The witness is willing, but the testimony bears upon its face intrinsic evidence of its falsity."

We differ, thoroughly and entirely, from the Standard's view of the matter. Not only did Giddings repeatedly and emphatically deny Shaw's story, but he was corroborated expressly by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, a gentleman whose character has never been impeached. And besides all that, Shaw himself, after asserting that Giddings had offered his congratulations to Mr. Gilmer, was forced to admit that "I know not, nor do I pretend to say, what occurred between the gentlemen"—an admission altogether inconsistent with his own previous positive assertion.

The Standard also calls attention to a letter from its Washington correspondent, who asserts that "the report in the Globe abounds in glaring inaccuracies and gross blunders." This is a sorry refuge. The Globe is the official Reporter for the House. It is published by democrats, who, if they allowed a party bias to affect their reports (as we have no reason to think) would not be likely to lean to the side of Giddings, nor even to Mr. Gilmer, against Mr. Shaw. The Standard appears to have felt the impropriety of this imputation against the Globe's report, for it copies directly and entirely from that paper. The meaning of the correspondent's remarks will probably be seen when Shaw's speech appears in pamphlet form, where these pretended inaccuracies and blunders, viz: the denial of Giddings and Campbell, will be omitted.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—The deficiency in the receipts is rapidly decreasing. A few weeks ago the deficiency was more than half a million bales; now, only 80,905 bales.

The receipts are 2,649,786 bales, against 2,730,691 last year.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.—Montgomery P. O., Montgomery County, has been discontinued.

Pine Grove is the name of a new office established in Montgomery County, James T. Bruton Esq. P. M. This office is situated between Macedonia and Troy, and is on the route from Fayetteville to Swift Island.

GREAT SNOW STORM.—UNPRECEDENTED WEATHER.—It was snowing rapidly when our paper went to press on Monday, and continued till about sundown, during which we suppose, from the extraordinary size and number of the snow flakes, as much snow fell as during any seven hours of winter. It would probably have been six or eight inches deep but for the thawing process as it fell to the ground. As it was, the roofs of houses, &c., were covered to the depth of an inch or two; and much of it remained till Tuesday, when it disappeared before the beams of a bright sun. The last we saw of it was at 3 P. M. on Tuesday.

We had a storm very similar, only eleven days earlier, in 1849—on the 15th of April. Then, as now, the trees had on their richest livery of green, and there were thousands of roses open to the icy touch of the unwelcome visiter. These are the latest snows remembered here, as well as among the heaviest. In 1849, fruit and vegetables were destroyed, with a great deal of wheat in the upper counties. This year, it was not quite cold enough for a thorough freeze, and so it is hoped and believed that the fruit and vegetables have escaped any material injury. We fear as much cannot be said for the crops and fruit in the colder climate of the upper counties.

The thermometer did not fall below 36°, we believe. It stood at that on Monday afternoon and evening, and at 7 A. M. on Tuesday. At 2 P. M. on Tuesday it had risen to 52°.

A sharp frost on Wednesday cut down such tender vegetables as were left exposed.

A letter from Summerville, Harnett county, dated on Monday at 12 o'clock, says:—

"To-day, in this place, looks and feels like winter. It commenced snowing this morning at 7½ o'clock, and has been snowing very freely ever since. The ground is covered where there is any grass, straw or chips, or anything else to keep it off the ground. I don't think it will hurt the fruit, unless it is very cold to-night."

A letter from High Point informs us that it snowed there, but the snow melted as it fell, the ground being warm. There was frost on Tuesday morning.

The Charlotte Democrat mentions a heavy frost and a little ice in that section on Saturday, and a sprinkle of snow on Monday.

At Raleigh there was an hour's snow on Monday. The Standard says that the thermometer was not at the freezing point, and the fruit and vegetables have not been injured.

The Journal reports half an hour's snow and "a thin scum of ice" at Wilmington, early on Tuesday morning.

Snow fell during the whole of Monday at Goldsborough.

Snow fell for a few minutes at Petersburg on Sunday, but none on Monday.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.—Hon. John W. Ellis, Democratic candidate for Governor, will commence the canvass at Monroe, Union County, on May 11th. We copy his appointments from yesterday's Standard:—

Monroe, Union County, Tuesday,	11th	May.
Wadesborough, Anson, Thursday,	13th	"
Rockingham, Richmond, Saturday,	15th	"
Lumberton, Robeson, Tuesday,	18th	"
Fayetteville, Cumberland, Thursday,	20th	"
Clinton, Sampson, Saturday,	22d	"
Kenansville, Duplin, Monday,	24th	"
Mosely Hall, Lenoir, Wednesday,	26th	"
Snow Hill, Greene, Friday,	28th	"
Greenville, Pitt, Monday,	21st	"

The Standard of yesterday publishes Judge Ellis's acceptance of the Democratic nomination.

TEXT AND COMMENT.

"Most cordially do I respond to that resolution of the Convention, expressing an approval of the administration of Mr. Buchanan; the most interesting measure of which is the proposition for the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, under what is known as the Lecompton Constitution.

"Well is it observed by the Convention, that the rejection of Kansas "can only be viewed as a blow aimed at the equality of the States in the Union," an equality which our interests and our honor alike require us to maintain. The opposition offered to its admission, is an attempt to make a practical application of the abolition sentiment promulgated by a large and influential sectional party in this country, that "no more States, acknowledging property in slaves, shall be admitted into the Union."

"Whether this attempt to pervert our political system shall prove successful, remains to be seen; but this much is sufficiently apparent to the people of the South, that their reliance for the maintenance of their position of equality in the Union, as States, and the preservation of the country itself, against the combined attack of fanaticism abroad and faction at home, is upon the strong arm of the Democratic party. It is now the only national party in the country,—the only one having the power and the will to secure the 'constitutional rights of all sections of that country.'"

Judge Ellis's Acceptance.

The President of the United States is a Democrat. The U. S. Senate is largely Democratic. The House of Representatives is Democratic by 24 majority, and on the Kansas question it has had the aid of 8 members of the opposition, thus making its majority, if the party stood firm, *forty*. Kansas, with the Lecompton Constitution, has been before Congress about 5 months. If the constitutional rights of the South depend upon its admission under that Constitution, as they do, according to Judge Ellis, and if the Democratic party has the power and the will to secure those rights, as it has, according to Judge Ellis, why is it that Kansas is not admitted?

NORTH CAROLINA STOCKS.—The sales in New York have been small and few of late. The latest quotations are at 93. Virginia 90½.

A GREAT BRIBE.—Ex-Governor Bashford, of Wisconsin, states that he was offered $150,000 to approve of the first bill reported for distributing the lands granted by Congress in aid of the railroads of that State.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

CARTHAGE, N. C., April 27, 1858.

Dear Sirs:—We had quite a snow storm here on yesterday. Shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning it commenced snowing and continued briskly until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It fell in very large flakes and covered the roofs of houses, and the ground in places from one to two inches deep. It had not entirely disappeared at 9 o'clock this morning. There was some frost this morning; but it appears not to have seriously injured anything. It was feared that the wheat crop would suffer from the effects of the snow and frost. I doubt, however, whether any serious damage has been done to it.

I learn from gentlemen from Randolph, that there was not much snow in that section; but it was feared that the wheat, which is represented as being unusually fine, would be injured by the cold and frost.

I learn from a gentleman from Montgomery, that a dreadful tragedy occurred near Pekin, in that county, on Saturday last. A negro boy belonging to John Chappel returned home to his master's house, within a mile of Pekin, from a visit to his wife, who was owned in the neighborhood. He had exhibited signs of insanity before leaving the place where his wife stayed, and after reaching his master's house he acted strangely. His master, supposing that medical aid might be of benefit to him, sent after Dr. J. Ewing, who lives in that neighborhood; but the doctor was absent at the time, and did not visit Chappel's until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. When the Doctor approached Chappel's house he met a young man who told him that the negro man Lloyd, whom he had been sent to see, was endeavoring with an axe to kill every person about the place: That he was drawn to the place by the cries of the family; that as he approached the house to rescue the sufferers, the negro Lloyd made at him with an axe; and he was compelled to retreat to save his own life, as he was unarmed. Dr. Ewing prevailed on him to return with him to Chappel's house. On reaching the house, they found John Chappel lying nearly dead in his yard, his wife lying near him dead, with her skull so badly broken that brains were running out, and two of Chappel's children so badly injured that their lives are despaired of. Lloyd at the time was in pursuit of some of the children who were trying to make their escape.

They succeeded in carrying Chappel into the house, and the Doctor was examining his wounds, when the negro Lloyd returned and came towards the house with an axe in his hands, and threatening to kill Dr. Ewing. The Doctor took up a loaded gun and requested him not to come nearer. The negro, however, rushed on, and the Doctor discharged the gun at him, lodging its contents in his body, killing almost instantly. John Chappel died on Sunday morning. It is believed the negro had a fit of insanity.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS, DATED

"HIGH POINT, April 27.

"We have a great revival here now—a union of different denominations. Rev. Mr. York (now blind) and Rev. Mr. Langdon preached last night. Rev. Mr. Caldwell will be here to preach on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Old and young of every grade seem to be interested.

From the Standard.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN JOHNSTON.

SMITHFIELD, April 24th, 1858.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson: I embrace a leisure moment I now have, to write you a few lines, for the purpose of giving you some idea of a very destructive storm that passed through this section yesterday evening about 4 o'clock.

A cloud rose all on a sudden in the West and came up rapidly, with a wind that blew nearly East, with a violence that has never been equalled in this section; the whole Heavens were darkened with the dust, so that a man could not see another ten steps off—all the while no rain: so severe was the Tornado, that it swept many houses and unroofed many on its angry course, tearing up by the roots the largest oaks and pines in the forest and groves, making the whole forest nearly, for the first time, kiss its mother earth—playing backwards and forwards with the most majestic airs. Had the ground been wet, there would scarcely have been a forest tree standing. Many of our grove trees are scattered to atoms, our fences in every direction blown up to the very worm rails; where the ground was light and fresh ploughed, a large portion of it was blown clear away, leaving cotton seed naked on the ground, where they had been covered for coming up. The public roads are literally blocked up with the heavy forest trees across them. I have not heard but little yet, but no doubt much stock, and I fear some persons, have been killed. The wind blew for one hour hard, and for half that time it was almost a perfect hurricane—the like was never seen before here, and I pray God it may never be again. The extent of it I have not heard yet; but many miles in length and width.

The Crops.—On our journey, both going from Cumberland to Alamance and returning, we were pleased to note the hopeful indications for an abundant return to the labors of the husbandman. From present appearances, the farming community have every reason to hope that their toils will be amply repaid, and that the harvest will not disappoint the expectations cherished in seed time. The prospect of a large wheat crop was never more encouraging, and unless some unforeseen disaster should occur, the present year will be noted for the abundance of its fruit. We notice many houses in process of construction. Farmers are improving their lands, building larger barns, and increasing the quantity of their stock.

N. C. Presbyterian.

The Wheat Crop.—To say that the Wheat crop in Western North Carolina is fine, is telling only a part of the truth. Such a prospect was rarely, if ever, seen before. Spring Wheat, in some localities, in Cabarrus county particularly, as we have just heard from there, is now heading—some of it blooming; and by the 20th May will be ready for the sickle. *Sickle!* No, for the horse-power Reaper. It will require horse-power Reapers to take down this year's crop in good time; and we venture to say that a handsome business might be done by *travelling companies of Reapers*, similar to the travelling companies of Threshers, who now go from farm to farm. It is just the institution that this country is needing, until farmers get rich enough to buy and keep Reapers for their own use. Let such companies be organized without delay, for the time is near at hand when their services will be required.—*Sal. Watchman.*

Not Particular.—A Pennsylvania editor, in an appeal to his patrons, says: "The editor wants grain, pork, tallow, candles, whiskey, linen, beeswax, wool, and anything else he can eat."

NATIONAL FOUNDRY—DEEP RIVER MINES.

No state in the Union has been a more steady, loyal supporter of the General Government than North Carolina. None have contributed more readily its full share, toward the development and progress of the nation, and yet none have received so little in the way of public benefit. An opportunity is now afforded Congress to do her justice. The establishment of a National Foundry in the South, has been recommended by the proper officers, and steps have been taken to urge the claims of North Carolina before Congress. We hope they will be pressed warmly.

The Deep River region offers inducements superior to any other locality in the Union. Its immense beds of coal and iron ore, of every necessary variety, abundance of timber and building materials—its accessibility, climate, agricultural products, and immense water power, render it the most desirable location for a Foundry in the whole country. And while it presents every possible advantage to the General Government, it is particularly desirable, because of the influence such an institution would exert, in developing the resources of the Mines, and pushing on to rapid completion, the rail roads and other facilities for conveying to market their rich products. Let the claim of our good old State be pressed urgently by citizens of all sections and all parties.

The entire State of North Carolina has a deep interest in the development of the mineral resources of Deep River, and we have been not a little surprised that the press and public spirited citizens of North Carolina have not seen it or felt it more.

Let the General Government give us the National Foundry, and let the State and its citizens complete the Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields and then push it on to High Point and beyond, then a branch Road from the Mines to Raleigh, and finally, the improvements on Cape Fear and Deep River, at the earliest possible moment, and if North Carolina does not double her means and resources in the next twenty years, we shall be greatly deceived.

We are assured upon the highest authority that the amount of coal and iron in that region, is almost inexhaustible; if so, all that is lacking for eminent success, is the facilities for reaching the ocean. With the facilities indicated above, the coal and iron of Deep River, would be placed within a day and night of the ocean, enabling our miners to compete with the world in furnishing those useful articles. Let us have the Foundry and the Western Rail Road in quick time.

Ral. Spirit of the Age.

Letters to Swindling Concerns.—It is some time since the Mayor's police squad broke up several notorious lottery and gift swindles, but letters, many containing money, addressed to those concerns, continue to arrive daily at the Post Office. Notwithstanding the wide-spread publication of the recent arrests in the country press, there are thousands of benighted people who have not heard the news, and will not hear of it for an indefinite period ahead. They probably belong to that enterprising class of our fellow citizens who "don't take the papers." Sergeant Birney reported to the Mayor on Saturday, that the number of letters thus far taken from the Post Office, directed to these concerns, was 4,202, in which was enclosed a little over $20,000. The addresses were as follows:—C. E. Todd & Co., 2,733; Oliphant, Bartlett & Co., 811; Joel Rogers & Son, 159; Nelson, Hicks & Co., 182; G. W. Huntington & Co., 189; David Pierce & Son, 13; A. H. Wilford & Co., 64; James Ramerio, 51. The officers who arrested these parties are also in receipt of a number of letters from persons who had been fleeced out of their money, desiring the officers to try and recover it.

Sergeant Birney and officer Van Arsdale arrived in town on Saturday from Boston, having in custody a young man named Phillips, who, it is alleged, is one of the party concerned in the coffee swindle perpetrated in this city, under the assumed firm of Oliphant, Bartlett & Co. He was taken before the Mayor, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer before the Court Session. A brother of Phillips was also arrested in Boston, but was discharged by a Justice of the Peace in that city.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

A Wonderful Creature.—We saw yesterday, a curious looking native of the briny deep called a "sea rose." It was shown to us at the grocery store of Mr. N. J. Beebe, Bank street, where it "hangs out" at present in a pail of salt water.—It is of a bright red color—nearly round in form, and perhaps three inches in diameter—and of a pulpy consistency, rather more solid than the "jellies" common in these waters. It is attached to a stone, to which it adheres as firmly as if it and the stone were a pair of marine Siamese twins. On the top of this leathery looking customer is an orifice which varies in size from about two inches in diameter to almost nothing—opening and shutting according to the sovereign will and pleasure of the animal—if a "sea rose" can be called an *animal*. A very curious operation to witness is its mode of taking refreshment. Little scraps of raw fish put into the creature's mouth—or whatever the orifice above mentioned should be called—are seized by numerous little fibres or feelers, and drawn in out of sight, after which the "sea rose" is ready for more. This singular creature was fished up by a smack man living in this city somewhere in the vicinity of Fisher's Island.—*New London Chronicle.*

A New Breed.—Among the recent arrivals at this port was a Sicilian barque. She is now lying at the foot of Chesnut street. She brought a cargo of oranges and lemons of the very finest description. She also brought a quantity of live stock not represented on her bills of lading—a few myriads of cockroaches, of a style and proportions which cannot do otherwise than improve the species now known here. These roaches are from two and half to three inches in length—fat ones still larger. Some of them are called "scorpion back," and carry around a style of shell that crunches under one's boots like a remarkably tough egg shell. These fellows are very queer looking. One of them, we think, would throw a nervous lady into hysterics. They are dark brown in color, and when running look like a strip of highly varnished mahogany under great excitement. In the way of speed they will teach our roaches a lesson. They run with remarkably rapidity, and soon found their way into the neighboring stores. As every box of oranges contained a goodly supply of them, they will doubtless be heard from hereafter.—*Phila. North American.*

Infidelity.—Bishop Hurd once said, that to reject the evidence of prophecy till all divines shall agree exactly about it, argues a conduct as wise in the infidels as if they should decline sitting down to a good dinner till all the clocks in London and Westminster struck four together.

MORMONDOM.

Frederick Loba, ex-High Priest of the Mormons, who escaped from Salt Lake with his family, is now in Kansas. He is a native of Switzerland, of great intelligence and liberal education, an accomplished linguist, and possessing rare conversational powers. He is familiar with every part of Europe, was distinguished in his own land for scientific attainments, and was formerly a prominent official in his native town of Lausanne. He became a victim to Mormonism, and attested his sincerity by forsaking his position at home,—and journeying with his family to Salt Lake in 1854, in the confident expectation to find there the Zion of God, towards which his religious zeal had turned with the holiest aspirations.

The Leavenworth Correspondent of the "Times" writes, as follows, of this man:

He reached the much longed for "Valleys of the Mountains" to find them the theatre of lust and crime of every description and the most disgusting character, perpetrated in the name of religion. His eyes were speedily opened. From that hour, his attention was turned to plans of escape from the Valley. Foreseeing that this was impossible if his purpose should be discovered, he concealed his true feelings, and *appeared* to join with heart and soul in the ceremonial mummeries which he loathed. He escaped finally in April last, and with his family all sick, and without a farthing of the ample means with which he started for Salt Lake, he reached Leavenworth.

He says, unhesitatingly, that the Mormons will not attempt to resist the U. S. troops if they go out in a body, instead of scattering along the road in small parties, as did the Government wagon trains, destroyed upon the plains last season.

Mr. Loba bases his opinion that the Mormons will make no attempt at organized resistance, upon his personal knowledge of the fact that they have no means of resistance. They have very little ammunition, no gunpowder factory, no material from which to make the powder, none of the appliances essential to that purpose, nor any single man who knows how to make an ounce of explosive material, even if his life depended upon it. Nor have they any artillery, with the exception of a single piece of cannon, a two-pounder, one of a pair given them long since by the United States —the other one having burst while Mr. Loba was in the Valley. My informant is a man of considerable military capacity, having been an officer in the French service in the time of Charles X. This fact becoming known, on his arrival at Salt Lake, he was for a long time besought to accept a military title and position, which gave him ample opportunity of ascertaining the military resources of the country and capacity of its people. He asserts that they have no military knowledge, even if they had arms.

They have no iron from which to cast cannon, —and if they had the material, they have no foundry, nor any machinery for boring them, nor any mechanic competent to do the work. True, there is an abundance of iron ore 300 miles or more south of Salt Lake City, but it is highly magnetic, and all efforts to melt it down and render it fit for use had failed. Neither are the Mormons any better off in the matter of manufacturing small arms. They have some few gun-tinkers among them; but, as an evidence of their utter incompetency, he mentions the fact that no one of them was able to make a screw for him, to replace one which he had lost from a revolver of peculiar construction.

Mr. Loba estimates the total population of the Valley at 32,000. Of these, counting every male from 15 to 60 years of age, he estimates that there are not to exceed 7,500 capable of bearing arms—while not more than 3,500 of the whole number, in his opinion, would make even passable soldiers, under drilling by skillful men. Not one in ten of the entire male population have fire-arms of any description; and a large proportion of those are out of repair and worthless. He has no confidence in the statement that the Mormons have fortified Echo Canon, except digging ditches, and poising rocks to be rolled down from overhanging cliffs. Their boasts of mines under the road, and all that sort of thing, he scouts as nonsense. In short, he considers the Mormons destitute of any effective power of resistance to even the small force already under command of Gen. Johnston, and maintains that Brigham Young's entire reliance has been based upon his hope of being able to deter the U. S. from attempting to deal with him, by lying boasts of his ability to wage successful resistance.

He believes that when Brigham finds his braggadocio has failed, and that the United States authorities are determined to pursue him, he will have a "special revelation from God" instructing him to retire from before the Philistines. In obedience to those directions he will go off with his 2,500 Danites, or "Destroying Angels," and, when the troops arrive at Salt Lake will be found missing.

PER CONTRA.—By the Moses Taylor, we have the following letter from a Mormon, to a San Francisco Merchant.

"As to the Government or her troops it does affect me but little. I know that if we continue to obey the commandments of God, they cannot alarm us, for he is bound to interpose in our behalf as much as he did in behalf of the Israelites. He has done so visibly thus far. Only think, for a moment, some three thousand troops, with a proportionate number of teamsters, provisions in abundance, munitions of war, and the other etc.'s, having left the frontiers last spring, and being stopped at Ham's Fork, by a handful of men, (like those who accompanied Joshua of old, viz: holding the Priesthood) without firing a shot; and again reflect that these men were shot at from dead rests time after time and at very short ranges, by the best of guns, and not a ball received by a single one. By whom were these balls directed? I will leave you to answer. It may be that we shall be further troubled by these pusillanimous wretches yet, but they will meet their reward; for we are now united and free from Gentile tyranny, and intend to keep so, for we will have peace if we have to fight for it.

"Clothing or groceries of any kind are not to be obtained here, as no goods have come in this fall. There is plenty of goods there, but all our merchants have decamped, and we do not wish to have any more Gentiles about us, though we need their goods. Home manufacture is going into from necessity, and in time we shall have a supply from this source, which would have been better for all if it had been commenced sooner. Well, may God bless and protect you. Keep away from those devils who desire to overthrow the kingdom of God, and do not condemn it yourself any more; you always have, for the sake of the *tares* which are growing therein; for the time will come when they will be gathered bundles for the burning."

Letters from the Continent of Europe describe a state of commercial dullness such as has scarcely ever before been experienced. The accumulation of unsold goods is still such as to check every tendency to revival. At Marseilles especially the warehouses are said to be over-loaded.

Happiness.—"There are two things which will make us happy in this life, if we attend to them. The first is, never to vex ourselves about what we can't help; and the second, never to vex ourselves about what we can help."

ENGLISH FARMING.

Butler Abbey is the residence of Thomas Crisp, Esq., one of the most noted breeders of short-horned cattle, of swine, and of Suffolk cart-horses in that part of England. I spent several days under his hospitable roof, and gave his stock of animals a pretty thorough examination. He farms about 3,000 acres, and has hundreds of cattle and horses and thousands of sheep. Perhaps a ride round the farm, for it is quite too large to walk over, may give an idea of a large farmer's affairs in that part of England. Mr. Crisp is, like most farmers, a tenant, and not the owner of the land he occupies. These tenancies, usually, I find, are not by a written lease, but by a sort of understanding, not quite definite enough for my taste, regulated much by customs of the particular estate. A large proprietor, Lord somebody, or the Duke of something, owns some 20,000 or 30,000 acres, which has been in the family a thousand years, or at least from the time of William the Conqueror. This proprietor usually gives no personal attention to his estates, so far as the rents are concerned, but intrusts all such affairs to a steward, who makes his bargains with the tenants, and the lord of the domain sometimes does not even visit a farm in a generation; the tenant occupies at a fixed rate, which he pays half-yearly in cash; and although neither party is bound for more than the year, the tenant often occupies for his lifetime, and his son takes the farm at his decease. Landlords are willing to give long leases, but tenants seem to prefer the yearly system, so far as I have observed.

The tenant farmer seems to go on and make the permanent improvements, often at great expense, and lays out his work as if he owned the fee-simple; and on the whole, homes are more permanent in this land of mere tenants than in the land of fee-simple owners, with migratory habits. The farmer pays a rent of (say) five dollars an acre annually for his land, and conducts his operations in his own way, provided he does not cut down trees, plough up any pasture land, or disturb the game, such as hares, partridges, and pheasants, which go where they please, and do as much damage as they like, unmolested.

A keeper—that is, a game-keeper—lives on the estate, whose business it is to protect the game, and catch the poachers who presume to touch these animals, which are held as sacred as the geese in Rome's Capitol. The game laws are, and ever have been, a fruitful source of crime and suffering, and always will be, till human nature is thoroughly changed. On every estate where I have been I have noticed with indignation the ravages of these useless animals called game in the fields of the finest wheat, while neither farmer nor laborer dares even drive them away, on penalty of his lord's displeasure, and the loss of his lease next year. I will say, however, that properly viewed, this waste of human food is not the loss of the farmer, but of the landlord; because land not subject to the preservation of game is for that reason leased at a higher rent.

There are no large barns for grain and hay in the south of England as with us, but those products which we so carefully protect are never housed. I have discussed the topic a good deal with farmers here, and they have reasons for their course; some I cannot venture to answer. They say they cannot afford the expense of barns, and that, if they could, hay would heat and burn up by spontaneous combustion if put in them. The climate there is much more moist than ours, and I think the storms are not so violent. Hay does not dry so readily nor injure so much in the stack as with us, and, on the whole, if English farmers like their own mode best, we will find no fault with their judgment; but I am sure it is poor economy for New Englanders to follow their example in that particular. The low price of labor and the high price of building material in England make in favor of stacks and against barns.

In Mr. Crisp's farm-yard I saw an original of the farm-yards in which Landseer and Hevring and other painters of animals so much delight. Around in some order, though with no great regularity, are huge stacks of wheat, barley, hay, and straw, as large as goodly-sized barns, all neatly thatched and trimmed.

There is a donkey, quietly meditating on the better condition of half a dozen cart-horses that are standing to their knees in straw, eating rye grass and clover from the rack; and there a dozen black pigs, of two months, with their maternal relative rooting about the feet of the horses. Flocks of ducks are waddling about the same yard, and hens and chickens mix into the scene in crowds. A big dog is chained to the gate and a smaller one is barking to any stranger who approaches. Under the long, tile-roofed shed a dozen carts keep company with as many long-handled, long-nosed, long-beamed ploughs.

A steam-engine is puffing away, quietly and busily, with a thrashing-machine. Two or three men are passing up the sheaves from the rick, and two men on the top of the thrasher receive it and unite the bands, while two more men are pitching the straw on to a new stack, about as large and high up as a forty-foot barn; while on top of the same stack a boy is mounted on a horse of near a ton's weight, riding constantly about to tread down the straw. The horse and rider remind you of an equestrian statue on a very large pedestal; and as the horse is gradually rising higher and higher, you wonder how he is ever to get down again, seeing that the stack is perpendicular on every side, and fifteen feet high already. Everywhere is straw a foot thick—about the yards, in the stables, in the cow stalls—the great object seeming to be to tread it down for manure.

We went down to the tide-water which bounds one side of the farm, and examined the embankment against the sea. The embankment extends 22 miles, and the "marshes," as the drained lands are called, are some of the most valuable wheat fields I have ever seen. I have since examined the "Lincolnshire fens," and the mode of drainage by immense steam-engines, as well as large tracts reclaimed from the sea elsewhere, and I feel safe in saying that the heaviest crops of wheat I have seen in England are upon these same fens and marshes. They require a peculiar treatment, and a different rotation from the uplands; but the whole subject is well understood and may be studied with advantage by all of us who live on the banks of rivers, or on the coast of the Atlantic.

Upon one part of the estate we found brick and tile works, where all the operations of making, setting, and burning drain tiles were going on. This is a subject which has especially occupied my attention, and I have seen various machines in operation in several places, and have narrowly watched the methods of laying out the drains and laying the tiles. I am more impressed with the importance of the subject to us at home. Much perhaps of our New England soil requires no draining, but much of our most valuable land, I am satisfied, would double in value, at small expense, by draining with tiles, when we can have them at a fair price, and know how to use them.

I have not space now to speak particularly of the crops of wheat and other grain, nor of the culture of the root crops, nor of the magnificent stock of cattle, swine, and sheep, nor of the ploughing, with those queer, old ploughs, straight furrows for half a mile, such as I never saw in America. We have had many talks about ploughs but they have one argument in favor of their ungainly implement. Their work is far better than ours; and it is either because they have better ploughs, or hold them better, and our farmers and plough-makers may settle that question as they can. I have seen a man in England, with a yoke of oxen fastened in collars like horses, with blinders on and bits in their mouths, guiding them with reins, and holding the plough himself, striking out lands eighty rods long, with no stakes except at the ends, absolutely straight, so that I could not see an inch variation in the distance. It is a common operation here to plough land into ridges for mangolds, drill four rows at a time with a horse-drill, and when the crop is up to horse-drill four rows at once. Any person who will consider this statement will perceive that all the operations must be accurate to admit of this treatment. I think bad plowing one of our national sins.

Locomotives on Dirt Roads.—One Francis Hamilton, of Acton, England, has contrived a steam carriage for agricultural purposes. The engine contains two 7-inch cylinders with twelve inches stroke, and seventy pounds of steam pressure to the square inch. With a load not exceeding twenty tons in weight, divided among several carts, this engine will travel at the rate of three miles an hour over a tolerable road with a gradient not exceeding one in seventeen.

The wheels are provided with what are called "shoes," which are large or small, according to the hardness or softness of the ground to be traveled. These shoes supply the place of flange and rail. They are made upon mathematical principles, the rail being the length of the radius, and the guide-bars form the cycloidal line of the circle; so that upon each revolution of the wheel one rail is always advancing while one remains stationary; the whole of the sleeper and rail combined representing a foot and leg from the knee-joint, having the toe, heel, and ankle-joint.

The advantage of these engines is obvious. They will do the work of forty horses. On a common road in England the cost of using them to draw twenty tons weight would not be over a penny (say two cents) a mile; and if a tram-way were constructed the cost would be diminished one-half.

The Burning Mountain.—As is generally known there is a vein of coal located above water level in the Broad Mountain, about seven miles from this Borough, and near Heckscherville, which for twenty-one years has been on fire. The vein, which contains excellent white ash coal, is some 40 feet in thickness. The origin of the fire is attributed to a couple of miners who, having some work to perform in the drift of Winter, built a fire—they being cold—in the gangway. The flames destroying the prop timbers, were carried by a strong current rapidly along the passage, and the fire communicating to the coal, all subsequent efforts to extinguish it were ineffectual. The men were cut off from escape, and were undoubtedly suffocated to death. The remains were never found. A few days since we ascended the mountain at the spot of the fire, and were much interested in examining the effect of the fire upon the surface. The course of it is from West to East, and where the vein is nearest the surface, the ground is for the space of several hundred feet sunken into deep pits, and while the stones exhibit evidence of having been exposed to the action of intense heat, every vestige of vegetation has been blasted. It is a desert tract in the midst of smiling fertility. The ground in some places was almost too warm for the hand to rest upon it, while steam from water heated by the internal fire, rose from every pore. The fire has evidentally extended for several hundred yards from the place it originated, and finds vent and air to continue its progress at the pits to which we have alluded. A score of years has passed, still it burns, and will burn until further fuel is denied the devouring element. Thousands of tons of coal have undoubtedly been consumed, and thousands of tons may yet feed the fire, before it is checked.—*Miners' Jour. (Pottsville, Pa.)*

A Real Native.—The ignorance of this country among otherwise well informed English folks, was curiously illustrated in the case of General W——, (a good fellow, but bogus General) who visited England a few years ago. Having occasion to pass a few days in a provincial town, which boasted its literary coterie, he received an invitation through an acquaintance from Miss Blue Stocking to attend a *soiree*. The General, of course, went, and being a fine, handsome, agreeable fellow, he was quite a lion. In the course of the evening, Miss Blue, who had managed to secure his undivided attention, tapped him playfully with her fan, and said: "Do you know that you are a naughty man?" "How so, madam?" asked the General. "Why, for deceiving us all so; but I shan't tell on you, of course; only every one in the room has not seen as much as I." The General became nervous, and thought of course that he must have committed some terrible *faux pas;* but as the lady seemed kind and forgiving, he determined to probe the matter." "My dear lady, I am very sorry if I have been guilty of any dereliction; do tell me, that I may apologise." "Oh!" said Miss Blue, "it's only *pretending to be an American!*" "*Pretending* to be an American! But I am an American, madam!" "Yes; perhaps you live there; but you are not a native you know." "On my honor, madam, a real live native of the great State of New York." "That will do for the company to think, General," said the literary lady, "and of course I shall not undeceive them; but you must know I had a very distinguished American gentleman, who *was* a native, to lunch with me this morning, and I was so sorry I could not have him to meet you to-night; but he was not at all like you. His raven hair curled in such beautiful little ringlets all around his head, and his complexion was dark—very dark—a perfect Othello of a fellow."

"A nigger! by George!" thought the General; and begging our lady not to expose his little *ruse*, in trying to pass off for an American, he got into a corner and enjoyed his laugh.

A Brave Boy.—A boy in New-Jersey, at various times, savd four lives before he was ten years old. When a little over eight years old, he saw his younger brother break through the ice, where the water was four feet deep. He had to run twelve or fifteen yards to reach the pond; and remembering having heard his mother read a story from one of Peter Parley's clever books, of a person saving another's life, when the ice was not strong enough for him to walk upon it, by creeping, he lay down on the ice, crept to the hole where his brother had broke through, reached into the water, and pulled him out by the hair, after he had sunk for the third time. Creeping backward, he drew the rescued sufferer to the shore. After this, he saved the lives of three boys at the same pond; and in one of these instances showed as much coolness and presence of mind as any grown person could. Seeing the ice was too thin to bear him, he tried to borrow a sled of a boy near by, who refused it; but, pushing the boy over, the seized the sled, and shoved it to the sinking lad, who caught hold of it, and he, holding on by the string, pulled him to the shore. We have only to add, that this clever child was as good as he was manly and brave.

Atrocious.—The Home Journal is responsible for this execrable attempt: A tender-hearted widower fainted at the funeral of his third beloved. "What shall we do with him?" asked a perplexed friend of his. "Let him alone," said a waggish bystander; "he'll re-*wive*."

THE FORT SNELLING SWINDLE.—The Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives on the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation, by order of the Secretary of War, has been engaged for two or three months in taking testimony on oath, the result of which has been laid before the House in two Reports, that of the majority, (Messrs. Morrill of Vt., Pettit of Ind., and Morris of Ill., two republicans and one democrat,) condemning the transaction in the most decided manner; whilst the minority, Messrs. Burnett of Kentucky and Faulkner of Va., (democrats,) report that the property was sold at its full value, in a proper manner, and that not the slightest imputation can rest on the fairness, impartiality or integrity of the Secretary of War.

The majority say that the sale was effected with such privacy that, outside of the Secretary of War, none but the combination immediately interested had any knowledge of it, and that the facts obtained publicity only after the confirmation of the sale by the Secretary of War; that no special authority was given him to sell, nor did existing laws confer the power to sell military posts or reservations until they had already become useless, and not merely contemplated to become useless; that this legal occasion for the sale of Fort Snelling had not occurred, and hence the sale was without legal authority. The Committee show the value of the Fort as a depot, and that the price paid for it was below its intrinsic value, and say that publicity for the sale ought to have been sought, and the land sub-divided in parcels to enable men of small means to buy, and that the sale on credit was not authorized by law. The report concludes with resolutions, that the sale was without the authority of law; that it was made by the Secretary of War, notwithstanding his knowledge of the official opinions of his predecessor, Hon. Jefferson Davis, and other officers in superior military command to the contrary, without consulting with, without advice, and without the knowledge of any officer in the service of any rank; and this action on the part of the Secretary of War was a grave official fault; that with a knowledge of the great value of Fort Snelling as a post and reservation, and the importance of great caution and judgment in making the sale, the Secretary of War appointed as agents for the purpose unqualified, inexperienced and incompetent men; that the management of the sale was so negligently, carelessly, and injudiciously made as to induce a successful combination against the Government to exclude all competition, and bring loss on the Government. That John C. Mather, agent of the Department of War for the examination and sale of Fort Ripley reservation, after having already formed a combination for the purchase of the Fort Snelling reservation, acted, in making such purchase, in violation of his official duty, and against the knowledge of the Government; and that as to him, and Richard Schell, represented by him as an agent, and Steele, and Graham, who were complicated in the sale with him, with a full knowledge of their official character, the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation was at the time and is now void.

THE DEFECTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The recent rival and antagonistic conventions of the Democracy of Illinois, the one composed of the friends of the Administration and the other of the friends of Douglas, sufficiently attest the revolutionary and disintegrating effect which the course of Senator Douglas has already had upon the Democratic party. Nor is there a particle of doubt that the great body of the Northern Democracy, together with a large proportion of the same party in the West, are with Douglas, heart and soul, in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. As one striking and convincing evidence of the fact, we need only refer to the composition and character of the two conventions just held in Illinois. In that composed of the friends of Lecompton and the Administration, only twenty counties, out of over a hundred in the State, were represented; and the representatives attending it were, as a general thing, men holding office by the grace and at the will of the President, and under obligations to sustain each and every measure of the Administration, or submit to the penalty of immediate dismissal and disgrace. It is obvious that a convention thus constituted cannot reflect the fair and unbiased sentiment of those in whose name it pretends to speak; nor can it exercise the slightest influence upon the public opinion of the country. It represented only the wishes of the Administration and the Administration's profligate retainers. That's the Alpha and Omega of the matter—nothing more, nothing less.

But look at the convention of the other wing of the Illinois Democracy, and what do we see? In the first place, we find represented in that convention about ninety counties out of the one hundred in the State; and in the next place, we discover among its members the most influential and able men belonging to the Democratic party in that region of the country. Not an office-holder, nor an expectant of office, so far at least as the present Administration is concerned, was included in the large number of persons composing that convention. It was emphatically and essentially a convention of the rank and file of the Democracy of the State, who have separated themselves from the Administration on an important question, and who assembled to formally proclaim their separation, and to announce their purpose of setting up for themselves. And they did set up for themselves, by nominating candidates of the Douglas, anti-Lecompton stripe, for all their State offices. And thus the breaking up of the Democratic party in Illinois is an accomplished fact—to be followed, if there is anything in the signs of the times, by a speedy and radical disintegration of it throughout all the Northern States.

With these significant and alarming facts staring them in the face, and pointing out the hand writing on the wall, no wonder that editors and politicians in the interest of the Administration, should boil over with indignation against Douglas, and denounce him in terms of the utmost severity. They feel and know that, without his aid and influence, the national Democratic organization is riven to pieces irretrievably—that not a single Northern State will cast its vote for their candidates in 1860—and that, consequently, the permanent overthrow of their party and their final divorcement from the spoils, are among the inevitable events of the future.

In a word, the bitter and implacable feud now existing between Douglas and the national Democracy can only result in the absolute destruction of the latter.—*Richmond Whig.*

American Champagne.—A writer in the "Scalpel" says that the best brands of champagne are manufactured in America, chiefly in New York. He adds that at the present time, there are in New York city, no less than thirteen establishments which manufacture champagne, or in other words, convert still wine into sparkling ones; for no process has been discovered for producing an artificial wine which possesses the flavor and other qualities of the product of the grape.

Who was the greatest chicken butcher, according to Shakspeare? King Claudius in "Hamlet, who did "murder most foul."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The steamship *Arabia*, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, April 17, has arrived. Also the *Kangaroo*, with dates to the 14th.

India.—The India news had been telegraphed from Malta. Sir Colin Campbell remained at Lucknow.

The hill and fort of Chumdaree had been stormed and taken. The rebels were in Bundlecund in great force.

Sir Hugh Moore had driven the rebels from the Chundin Districts and the Territory of Rajahbaupoor. Possessions of the latter had been confiscated.

China.—Hong Kong advices say the four great powers had given the Emperor until the last of March to send Plenipotentiaries to Shanghai.

The Chinese were arming around Canton, but only for the purpose of defence against rebels.

England.—D'Israeli had announced to Parliament that the English Goverment had made a demand on Naples for the imprisonment of the English engineers of Cagliari.

Marshal Pelissier, the newly appointed French Embassador to England, presented his credentials to Queen Victoria on Friday, the 16th.

The *Times* says the Turkish government is about to contract with English builders, for ten war steamers from 200 to 800 tons, for the Black Sea fleet, as allowed by the treaty at Paris.

Advices from all the commercial centres of the Continent, indicate a stagnation of business, and the exercise of general caution.

COMMERCIAL.—*Liverpool*, Saturday, April 17.—Cotton closed dull. Fair grades unchanged. Middling declined ⅛. Inferior qualities declined ⅛. Sales of the week 44,000 bales. Stock in port 420,000 bales—including 120,000 American.

Advices from Manchester unfavorable. There was but little enquiry.

Flour very dull. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet. Sugars quiet. Coffee steady. Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady. Large business doing in the article at 40 a 42s.

American securities unchanged. Consols 96¼ a 96¼.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term 1858.

Alexander Little vs. John G. McLendon, John M. Boyt, Adm'r., B. F. Teal, Adm'r., and others.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John G. McLendon, Columbus F. McMillan and Elizabeth his wife, Polly Capel, Gilbert McRae, B. F. Teal, Daniel W. Teal, Hezekiah Lisenby and Elizabeth his wife, James Brock and Martha his wife, Jacob Campbell and Mary his wife, Margaret Teal, (a minor) Allan Teal, Jr., Christopher Teal, Alexander Teal, J. S. Sutton and Sarah his wife, Polly McRae, Allen Teal, Sen., William Teal, Daniel Teal, Nancy Teal, Daniel Easterling and Margaret his wife, and the children of Elizabeth Teal, (who are Mary Jane, Amos, William, Sarah, Rebecca, and Allan Daniel Teal,) and Miles McInnis, Adm'r. and Guardian, &c., are non residents of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants, to be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set for hearing and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 24 Monday in March, A. D., 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

7-6t* W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINN,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term 1858.

Calvin M. Falkner vs. Gilbert Grace and wife Eliza, Joseph W. Falkner, James L. Polk and wife Susan, James T. Falkner, A. W. L. Falkner, Robert Falkner, Mary Jane Falkner, and James E. Horne.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gilbert Grace and wife Eliza, James L. Polk and wife Susan, James T. Falkner, Robert Falkner, and Mary Jane Falkner, are non residents of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bills, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

7-6t* W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

1858.
SPRING SUPPLY.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Teas, Flavoring Extracts, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Pure Wines, Gin and Brandy, Varnishes, London Porter, Glass-Ware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glues, &c., &c., &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and others to his large and select stock, embracing every article in his line, all of which are of first rate quality.

Particular attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guarantied.

JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist and Chemist.

April 10. 1-1tf

GARDEN SEEDS.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,	PEAS—Early,
" Valentine,	" Marrowfat,
" Large Lima,	PEPPER,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,	PUMPKIN,
" Long Blood,	SQUASH—White Bush,
CABBAGE—Early York,	" Yellow "
" Sugar Loaf,	TOMATO—Red,
" Large Drum-head,	" Yellow,
" Flat Dutch,	TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
COLLARDS,	" White Globe,
CARROT,	" Ruta Baga,
MELON—Nutmeg,	CORN—Sweet,
" Water,	ALSO,
MUSTARD,	Onion Sets,
ONION—White,	Blue Grass Seed,
" Red,	PARSLEY,
	PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-1tf

3000 BUSHELS OF CORN for sale by
STEDMAN & HORNE.

April 27. 6-1m

LAMPS AND KEROSENE OIL.

RECEIVED to-day and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

April 22. 4tf

Kerosene Oil,
Distilled from Coal—Not Explosive.

ANOTHER SUPPLY of the LAMPS for burning this Oil, daily expected by
S. J. HINSDALE.

April 19, 1858. 3itf

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.

☞Usual advances on Consignments.☜

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

WADESBOROUGH, April 28

We had a considerable fall of Snow on Monday last, which, if the ground had been frozen, would have been to the depth of six or eight inches.

On Tuesday morning we had a little frost and snow. This morning a considerable frost, which, I fear, has done a good deal of damage. I see the Corn and Cotton are a good deal killed, though the Corn will come out again, and I hope there will be Cotton enough left for a stand, as it has only been coming up for a few days. My greatest fear is about the Wheat crop, which, before the snow, was likely to be the finest crop there has been for many years. It is too soon yet to tell what effect the frost has had on it, though I fear it is a good deal killed, particularly in the upper country, as it is unusually forward for the season.

THE EXCURSION TO NEWBERN.

A little before one o'clock yesterday the procession for Newbern started from Market street up to the Railroad Depot. It was composed of the Independent Light Infantry and the Lafayette Light Infantry of Fayetteville. Both these Companies reflect great credit upon the town from which they hail. Then come the Wilmington Light Infantry—then the German Volunteers, then the Rifle Cadets—then, last but not least, the members of the Howard Fire Company in their firemen's uniform of glazed hats, of the New York pattern, red shirts and dark pants. They carried their apparatus along. The Companies got dinner at the dining saloon at the depot, before starting. We ought perhaps to have stated that the march up was led by the Wilmington Cornet Band, and that the other Companies had also bands, so that there was no lack of music. At about two o'clock eight long cars full of passengers and two other large cars, filled with the munitions of peaceful warfare, left the depot and passed up the grade in tow of one engine and shoved from behind by another. From the railroad bridge fair hands waved handkerchiefs to those who waved again—a cheer went up—the engine gathered headway—screamed—puffed—howled and disappeared, and the excursion was fairly started for the goodly town of Newbern. The train went in charge of two careful and competent Conduetors, and we trust that no accident will occur to mar the pleasure of the trip. For ourselves, we must say that we were severely tempted to go—sick or well, ready or not ready, for there is nothing moves us so strongly as the contagious influence of so clever a crowd. However, we can promise our readers that every incident of the trip worth reporting will be faithfully reported for their amusement and information.

[By Telegraph from Goldsboro'.]

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Clancey, chief operator, for the following information relative to the Excursion to Newbern:

The train from Wilmington arrived at Goldsboro' 15 minutes after six o'clock yesterday evening, left for Newbern at 7, and arrived at the latter place a few minutes before 10 o'clock. It is estimated that three thousand persons have passed through Goldsboro' to Newbern. Three trains went down yesterday and four this morning. The only accident so far, was the running off the track of the last train which started this morning. It was detained only about one hour, when one of the cars was detached, and the balance proceeded on. No one was hurt. The train from Newbern last night brought a number of persons who returned for want of sleeping accommodations.

There is to be a grand ball in Newbern to-night. The United States Band from the Receiving Ship Penusylvania is in attendance on the occasion. The weather is delightful.

Wil. Journal, Thursday last.

The Farmers' Bank.—A committee consisting of Messrs. D. D. Ferebee, C. P. Mendenhall, and Geo. W. Brooks, reported to the late meeting of Stockholders the following statement of the condition of this Institution:—

	Dr.	
To amount of Bills issued,		$540,502,00
" redeemed and in vault,		216,793,00
Amount in circulation.		$323,709,00
Amount due Depositors,		28,143 84
" " other Banks		792,44
Balance,		91,003,50
		$443,648,78
	Credit.	
By amount coin on hand,		$26,801,00
" " notes and checks of other Banks,		20,901,98
Cash as above,		$47,702,98
" Sight Exchange,		61,397,35
" $28,500 N. C. State Bonds, cost		27,965,34
" am't due from N. C. & Va. Banks,		3,207,21
Available,		140,272,88
" Real Estate,		4,000
" am't undoubted Notes and bills discounted,		299,375,95
		$443,648,78

[We have seen a letter from the Cashier, written about a fortnight after the Stockholders' meeting, in which he states that the Bank had already secured a large amount, and will realize much more yet, of assets not included in the above statement—alluding, we suppose, to portions of the suspended debt due by persons who had failed for large amounts in the Eastern part of the State.

OBSERVER.

A Quiet Place.—In one of our country exchanges we find the following recommendation of a thriving little neighboring town:

A few days ago a gentleman in conversation with some friends was praising Woodville, Miss., to the skies, and remarked among other things that it was the most quiet and peaceable place he ever saw—there was no quarreling nor rowdyism, nor fighting about the streets; if a gentleman insulted another, *he was quietly shot down, and there was the last of it!*

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL Convocation of this body, will be held in Wilmington on Monday the 17th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives as matters of much importance are to be acted on.

THOS. B. CARR, Grand Sec'y.

April 30. 7-t1stJune.

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's Improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va. 6-y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—We learn from friends who attended the Newbern celebration, that DUNCAN K. MCRAE, Esq., was present, and freely spoke of himself as a candidate for Governor, in opposition to Judge Ellis, the regular Democratic nominee.

As between these two gentlemen, both standing deservedly high in point of talents and character, and both Democrats, we might feel inclined to stand neutral, as we usually do in contests between Democrats, but for the fact that Mr. McRae is identified with this section of the State by birth and feeling, and is in favor of the claim of *all* the States to the land which Congress is constantly giving away to a few of them, to the exclusion of North Carolina. Possessing these advantages over Judge Ellis, we cannot hesitate to prefer Mr. McRae, supposing, as we do, that there will be no third candidate out, or, if there should be, that he will not be more deserving of our support.

It is needless to add, that we have had no agency whatever in bringing Mr. McRae forward, nor any sympathy with his well known and long standing political opinions. We believe that the chief and perhaps the only obstacle to his success is the hostility of a portion of the American party. If that party were united in his favor, we believe that, with the aid of a large number of distribution democrats, he would be elected.

THE KANSAS BILL PASSED.—The bill reported by the Committee of Conference passed both Houses on Friday last. In the Senate the vote was 31 to 22, and in the House 112 to 103. In the House the proceedings are stated to have been of a very exciting character. Two members were near having a fight, but the Speaker's promptness prevented, and they were afterwards reconciled. There was both applause and hissing when the vote was announced.

The Bill was passed by the Anti-Lecompton Northern—Democrats, we were about to say; but these gentlemen are now known in the South as abolitionists, any attempt to make them out Democrats being resented as an insult by the Democrats themselves. Eight Southern men, (including Blair of Missouri,) voted against it. All the North Carolina members, including Mr. Gilmer, for it.

What is to be the full effect of this law, no one can tell. Even members of the committee which introduced it differ as to its meaning, some contending that by it the Lecompton constitution is to be submitted to the people of Kansas for a vote of approval or rejection, and others that it is not to be so submitted.

The probability is, we think, that the people of Kansas will accept the act and the constitution—induced to do so by the provision for immediate admission into the Union, though having less than half the requisite population; and by the grant of millions of acres of land. Should they reject this bribe, they are to wait till the population amounts to 93,000.

They will come in under a constitution tolerating slavery, and will doubtless at once proceed to make a new constitution prohibiting it. They will send two free soil Senators and a Representative to Congress, to swell the preponderance against the South.

The Richmond Whig says: "We believe the bill involves a trick and a fraud of the most demagoguical and unscrupulous character. In a word, the South has been again sold, as the whole people of the South, without distinction of party, will acknowledge in less than ninety days."

But, we feel with Senator Brown of Mississippi, (Democrat,) who declared that "he did not like the bill of the committee, and he presumed that few Southern Senators were satisfied with it. So earnestly, however, did he desire to end the pending sectional agitation that he was willing to accept this bill as a measure of peace."

We shall be sincerely thankful, at almost any cost, to get rid of this abominable Kansas question, which has so long been a hobby for demagogues to ride.

WHAT'S WRONG.—A Democratic Ratification meeting was considerably advertised to come off in Wilmington on Tuesday evening last. On Wednesday the advertisement had disappeared from the columns of the Journal, but no proceedings occupied its place. The Herald says that its devil went to the place of meeting, "and finding, as he says, every thing very quiet above, he mounted the stairs and found the court room filled to overflowing with—a dozen candles, and a—respected individual, who seemed (so says the "Devil") to have a spite against the aforesaid candles, as he was using his best endeavors to put them all out."

PUT HIS FIGURES IN THE WRONG PLACE.—In 1841 Mr. Calhoun said that $17,000,000 were sufficient to defray the expenses of this government economically administered. The Whigs then had the government; they did not understand anything about economy, and the expenses were rather more than that sum. But the government is now "economically administered," by the economical Democratic party, and it turns out that a mistake was made either by Mr. Calhoun or by the printer. The mistake was in a transposition of figures—a very common and very small mistake—by which we were made to read $17,000,000, instead of $71,000,000, as we ought to have read—to have read rightly.

THE RAIL ROAD CELEBRATION AT NEWBERN.—We learn that the number of persons present at the recent Celebration at Newbern was very great—amounting, it is said, to from five to ten thousand. The preparations were ample and on the most extensive scale. Private hospitality was unbounded: indeed most of the citizens kept open house, and exerted themselves to the utmost in administering to the comfort of the very large assemblage.

There were ten Military Companies present, viz: Three from Wilmington, one from Raleigh, one from Salisbury, one from Hillsborough, one from Washington, one from Newbern, and two from Fayetteville. The command of the Regiment was assigned to Major Draughon, of the Fayetteville Independent Company,—Capt. DeRosset, late Commander of the Wilmington Light Infantry, acting as Adjutant.

The Procession, headed by the military, moved through the principal streets, and arrived at the Academy Grove about 1 o'clock, where able and interesting Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Hawks and H. W. Miller, Esq., which we have heard very highly extolled. We suppose they will be published, in which case we hope to give our readers the benefit of such portions of them as our limits will allow. Judge Donnell presided at the meeting and introduced the Orators. Among the distinguished persons present from abroad were Gov. Morehead, Mr. Holden, D. K. McRae, Esq., and others.

The ceremonies at the Grove being concluded, the company repaired to the Rail Road Depot, where a sumptuous Dinner had been provided, prepared in the very best style of the art *cuisine*. Probably from 2500 to 3000 persons were present at the first table, which literally

"Groaned 'neath loads of costly food,"

and ample justice was done to the well-spread board.

A Ball at night closed the festivities of the occasion, and the military and most of the other guests took their departure on Friday morning.

On all hands we hear the highest praise awarded to Mr. Whitford, the gentlemanly and popular President of the N. C. & A. Rail Road, under whose auspices most of the arrangements were made. And to the gentlemanly bearing and courteous attention of the Committee of Arrangements generally, may be be attributed a circumstance which we have heard averred by many, that they saw not a single case of intoxication during their whole stay in Newbern, notwithstanding Champagne was furnished and flowed most copiously at the Dinner, whilst nearly every private house had the "latch-string" out during the day.

The two Military Companies of this place returned from Newbern (via Wilmington) on Saturday afternoon and night last. The members universally express themselves as having been delighted with the kindness extended them at Newbern, as well as at Wilmington during their short sojourn at that place. At the latter place, a collation at the Rail Road Hotel was prepared previous to the departure of the Cars for Newbern, and a very excellent Supper awaited them upon their return on Friday Evening. These entertainments were prepared, we believe, under the direction of the Wilmington Light Infantry.

We have heard great commendation expressed of Capt. Fremont, Sup't of the W. & W. R. R., and of Mr. Morrison, Conductor, for their assiduous care and attention on the train from Wilmington to and from Newbern, whereby no accident of any kind occurred to mar the pleasures incident to the occasion.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders was held in this town on Thursday last, A. A McKethan Chairman and J. M. Rose Secretary.

The State was represented by Daniel McDiarmid, Esq.

N. A. Stedman, Esq. was re-elected President, and A. A. McKethan, J. D. Williams, C. Benbow, J. Kyle, T. S. Lutterloh, F. Fries, W. Welch, and J. Worth, Esqrs., Directors. Jonathan Worth, Esq., Superintendent, with Jesse Walker assistant and Treasurer, and J. M. Rose Secretary.

The receipts for the year amounted to $14,491 12, being $1505 47 less than for the year previous. The whole of this falling off, and more, was during the first half of the year, from April to October 1857, when there was little produce in the country to bring to market. From October last to April the receipts were more than those of the corresponding half year of 1856–7. This is an encouraging fact, as it shows that this road will command trade in spite of surrounding railroads. Indeed, no small part of the increase of the road is from wagons which have come from the vicinity of the North Carolina railroad or from beyond it.

It gives us pleasure to state, on the authority of a stockholder who came over the road for 120 miles, that it is in very excellent repair, much better than for five years past—a fact highly creditable to the skill and efficiency of the Superintendent, Mr. Worth, and his Assistant Mr. Walker. The means of the company have not justified any dividend during the past two years, but Mr. Worth has not only greatly improved the condition of the road, but he has done so at so small a cost that upwards of $7,000 have been paid off of a debt of about $10,000 which had been somehow contracted before he took charge of the work And there is on hand a new steam saw mill, 100,000 feet of plank, and mules, wagons, &c. worth together upwards of $3,000—all paid for. It is expected that the remainder of the debt will be paid in a few weeks, and then it is quite probable that some small dividends may be made occasionally. This is more than we expected. We were merely anxious that the road should pay expenses, and maintain itself in good repair, which is important to the trade of this place and to the convenience of the country through which it passes.

NEW POST OFFICE.—"Company's Shops," Alamance County, N. C., Daniel Worth, Post Master. The office is on the N. C. Railroad.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—Our readers will recollect the account we published of the conviction of a negro woman, and of a man who was believed to be idiotic, for the murder of their mistress in Columbus county. Their execution was fixed for Friday last. But a petition was forwarded to Gov. Bragg in favor of the man Joe, praying a reprieve until it could be ascertained whether or not he was an idiot. On Friday, as we learn from the Wilmington papers, Solicitor Strange received a despatch from the Governor, informing him that a reprieve was on the way. The train had departed for Whiteville, where the execution was to take place; but with praiseworthy humanity, a special locomotive was despatched, which, however, met with an accident and failed to reach Whiteville till after the execution.

The following letter from a friend at Whiteville places the matter in a still more remarkable phase:—

WHITEVILLE, April 30, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen:—As you request your readers to give you the general topics of interest, I thought I would let you know of the execution of Joe and Sarah (slaves) convicted at our last Superior Court of the murder of their mistress, Mrs. David Nealy. They were executed at half past twelve o'clock to-day, in presence of the largest crowd ever witnessed here. It was thought there were at least thirty-five hundred to four thousand persons present. I did not see the execution, but understand from many who were present that Sarah acknowledged doing the murder, assisted by the State's witness, a negro girl named Anna, and that *Joe was innocent of the charge*. I am truly sorry to say, a special messenger arrived here with a pardon for Joe fifteen minutes after the platform fell.

P. S. As one of the Jurors, I fully believe Joe guilty of assisting in the murder of his mistress.

NEW HANOVER SUPERIOR COURT.—The trial of Bythel Mitchell, Dugald Clarke and three free negroes, charged with the murder, in Columbus County, of Jas. E. Shaw of Alamance, commenced on Wednesday and was closed on Friday afternoon last. Mitchell was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, May 14. Clarke and the negroes were acquitted. Clarke was discharged on giving bail for his appearance at Columbus Superior Court to answer to the charge of "Accessory before the fact." Two of the negroes were discharged, and the third remanded to jail on an indictment for larceny.

There appeared for the State, Solicitor Strange, M. London, Esq, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, and Forney George, Esq., for the defence, George Davis, A. Empie, T. C. Miller and J. A. Baker, Esqs. The case for the State was argued by Mr. Strange, Mr. George and Mr. Graham, the last named gentleman making the closing argument. For the defence the Jury was addressed by Messrs. Baker, Empie, Miller and Davis.

The Court adjourned on Friday evening, having devoted the entire term of ten days to the State docket. Three persons were convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, and various others of minor offences.

THE COLD SNAP.—The cold weather of last week did less injury in this town than was feared. There is plenty of fruit left, and many vegetables escaped unhurt. We have heard, however from several parts of this and the surrounding counties that the fruit is all or nearly all killed; and that all the cotton which was up is killed, and planters ploughing up and replanting.

We publish a letter from Anson county in another column.

The Wilmington Journal says that very little, if any, injury appears to have been sustained by the crops in that section.

The Charleston Mercury says,—

Destruction of the Cotton Plant.—Information from various portions of the State leaves but little doubt of the general destruction of the cotton plant and other tender vegetation by frost, on the nights of Monday and Tuesday.

Letter to the Editors, dated

MEADOW BROOK FARM,
RANDOLPH CO., May 1, 1858.

Messrs. Editors:—As your paper is a medium through which a large amount of Agricultural statistics is imparted to its numerous readers, I have thought it would not be amiss to communicate something for the good old county of Randolph.

Our wheat fields present at this time a flattering prospect for a heavy crop .There was a larger crop sown than usual, and if nothing intervenes to blast it, there will be at least one-third more wheat raised in this county than at any time heretofore. Oats look very well. We now have very fine weather, and our farmers are pretty well done planting corn.

On the 26th (Monday last) we had quite a visitation of Winter weather: Snow fell nearly all day, succeeded for two days by very cool weather, and on the morning of the 28th our fields were white with frost, which in most localities killed the peach fruit;—of most other kinds I think there is a sufficiency in this neighborhood. I learn that in the northern part of this county the frost was much more severe.

We are anxiously looking to the day when we will be connected with Fayetteville and the coal fields by the extension of the Western Rail Road. We hope there will yet be State pride and State interest enough in the Legislature of North Carolina to aid that road. There can be no question as to the utility of the project, as a *State measure;* and I have no doubt of its paying the stockholders better than any road in the State and at the same time open up facilities for developing one of the greatest resources the State is in possession of. As a measure of local interest to the counties through which it will pass, the benefit will be incalculable; and our people are alive to the subject. I have heard a number of farmers of comparatively small means say, they would be willing to pay an additional tax annually of from $10 to $20 for a number of years to secure the road.

In conversation with an intelligent farmer of Davie county, a few days ago, he said "that they could realize better profits by shipping their flour by Rail Road, or even selling at the Depots to speculators, than by hauling it to market in wagons;" the doctrine will hold good as to all other articles of produce.

Give North Carolina a chance to become a creditor State by producing a large surplus, and selling it within our own borders and thereby creating Northern exchange in our own banks;—then we will become a prosperous people: this we can do if we can have facilities for getting our produce to market. I am of opinion that the extension of this road would stimulate Randolph to produce double the quantity she does at present.

Respectfully, H.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, a resolution was unanimously adopted directing appropriate acknowledgments to be made to those officers of the British Navy whose generosity and humanity were recently so conspicuously displayed in affording relief to the afflicted crew of the United States frigate Susquehanna.

The Kansas Bill was debated at great length.

On Thursday, the House amendments to the Deficiency Bill were disagreed to, and a committee of Conference asked.

The Kansas debate was resumed. Mr. Douglas objected to the substitute, because it did not submit the Lecompton Constitution fairly to a vote of the people, but made the admission virtually contingent upon the acceptance or rejection of the land grant. He objected, too, to the offer of a bill to Kansas to come into the Union with 40,000 population under one kind of constitution, and not unless she have 90,000 population under another. What is this but Congressional intervention—offering a bounty on one hand and a penalty on the other to control the result. This left no freedom of election. For five months past he (Mr. Douglas) has stood, as he now stands with the Democracy of his State, on the principle of submitting the constitution under which the people of Kansas shall come into the Union to a direct vote of the people. That glorious band of Democrats who acted with him in Congress and out of Congress have achieved a triumph. He sought no personal triumph, and would not therefore enter into the question of which party has backed down from their original pretensions, although the government did say at the commencement of the session that Kansas must come in unconditionally, under the Lecompton constitution. The administration has receded from that proposition and he and his party are asked to recede from the position they had taken, because the other party have made so many concessions.

On Friday, the amendments to the Deficiency Bill disagreed to by the House were receded from, and the Bill passed.

The Kansas Bill was debated by Messrs. Seward, Bigler and Cameron, and passed 31 to 22; 9 Senators absent or not voting.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday and Thursday, Kansas speeches killed time.

On Friday, the consideration of the Kansas Bill was resumed, and after a few speeches the Bill was passed, yeas 112, nays 103.

All the members from North Carolina voted for the Bill.

Messrs. Bonham of S. C., and Quitman of Mississippi, Democrats, and Messrs. Davis, Ricaud and Harris of Md., and Marshall and Underwood of Ky., Americans, voted against the Bill.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

A Scene.—On Thursday morning, Giddings, of Ohio, after replying in a very excited manner to some remark made by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, fell back in his seat and fainted. Much excitement prevailed.

THE WAR-MAKING POWER.—The Constitution of the United States has wisely given to Congress alone the power to declare war. Congress does not, it is true, always act discreetly in exerting the powers confided to it, but it is better that so great a power should rest with a multitude of counsellors, who are, too, directly responsible to the people who must bear the burdens of war, than with any single individual, however high in station, or judicious in conduct. The Constitutional provision, however, has been already once overleaped by the President, in the case of the war with Mexico, which was waged without authority of Congress. This was bad enough; but it found defenders in a party which is ever ready to maintain that the end sanctifies the means.

There is now a proposition before the Senate to give the President power to wage war with one of the feeble Republics of South America. The President, in his annual message at the opening of the session, asked for this authority to levy war, in case his demand for satisfaction should not be complied with; and the Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs has reported a bill to give him the power.

All this seems to us to be wrong, and especially wrong in a party which professes to be, *par excellence*, in favor of a strict construction of the constitution. We hope the bill will not be permitted to pass Congress, for, though Paraguay is a small and feeble power, there is no reason of right, applying to this case, which would not equally apply to any of the greater powers of the world. It is a dangerous precedent, and we all know how readily precedents come to be law. If Congress thinks that the case calls for war, let Congress take the responsibility and declare war; but let it not delegate this great power to any man.

The difficulty with Paraguay was stated in the President's Message to be, 1st. That she had refused to ratify a treaty which had been negotiated between her government and that of the United States. 2d. That one of her forts had fired upon the U. S. steamer Water Witch, which was engaged in a peaceful exploration of the river La Plata and its tributaries in 1855. 3d. That she had seized the property of American citizens engaged in business in Paraguay, and had insulted the owners.

These may be such flagrant wrongs as to justify hostilities; but if so, let Congress say so plainly and directly.

There is another phase of this matter which impresses us most unfavorably. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a fast friend of the administration, and we think very much in its confidence, says that now is the time to settle the difficulty. "If the President (it says,) is empowered to send two steam vessels of war and a special envoy to accompany the Brazilian fleet to Assumption, the whole matter can be more easily settled at this juncture than at any other conceivable time." Why? Because, it says, Brazil has had an old quarrel with Paraguay, has declared war against her, and is to be supported by "twelve or fourteen gun-boats from England and France, and an army of 12,000 troops." And that is a reason for requiring satisfaction *now*, from a feeble little Republic! Brazil and England and France being down upon her, she can't help but comply with any terms this powerful and magnanimous nation may demand!

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We regret to learn that Joel, a little son of Dr. Thos. C. Hall, of Anson county, (lately of this town,) aged between 2 and 3 years, was accidentally shot on Wednesday last by a negro boy, his attendant, who was playing with a gun which he did not know was loaded. The shooting was undoubtedly accidental, the negro being devotedly attached to his little master.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—The Raleigh Standard learns that Hon. A. W. Venable has declared himself a candidate to represent Granville county in the House of Commons. He is a Distribution Democrat, and will doubtless be elected.

DIVIDEND.—The Wilmington and Weldon Road has made a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

NEW YORK, April 29.

Business here is extremely dull, and no one expects an improvement before the Fall trade sets in. Money continues to pile up here, and rates of interest to decline—the rates being about as much per annum now as per month in Sept. and Oct. last. This cannot last much longer, but I do not think there will be any sudden change.

I had snow all the way from Fayetteville to Warsaw, but there was no ice, and I could not perceive that vegetation was at all injured.

The Secretary of the Treasury is encouraged to believe that the receipts from customs will be so much increased during the coming fiscal year that there will be no necessity for a call upon Congress for an additional issue of Treasury notes. *Ion.*

The National Foundry.—The Washington *States* informs us that, in consideration of the numerous superior advantages possessed by Washington City, the Secretary of War favors the establishment of the proposed National Foundry at that place. This is a strange decision, if decision it be.—*Richmond Whig.*

MARRIED,

In Harnett county, on the evening of the 22d ult., by Geo. W. Pegram, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM ARNOLD to Miss ANNA MARGARET, daughter of Aaron Thomas, Esq. All of Harnett.

Town papers copy.

At St. James's Church, in Wilmington, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. JOHN L. CANTWELL, formerly of Charleston, S. C., to Miss KATE T. CALDER, daughter of the late William Calder, Esq., of Wilmington.

In Robeson, on the 29th inst., by Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. NEILL McNEILL, to Miss MARGARET MORRISON, daughter of Mr. John Morrison.

DIED,

At his residence in Magnolia, Bladen county, N. C., on the 23d day of April 1858, JOHN M. BYRNE, in the 41st year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 30th ultimo, JAMES SEDGWICK, youngest son of Wm. S. and Frances C. Anderson, aged 3 years and 4 months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 3.

BACON—		11½ a 13½	American	6 a 0	
BEESWAX—		25 a 00	English	4 a 0	
CANDLES—F. F.		20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13	
Adamantine		28 a 32	LEAD—	8 a 8½	
Sperm		00 a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio		12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30	
Laguira		15 a 16	N. Orleans,	33 a 35	
Java		20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5	
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00	
Fair to good,	12	a 12½	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00	
Ordin. to mid.	10	a 11½	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00	
Gunny,	17	a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00	
Dundee,	17	a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00	
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25 a 2 50	
Brown Sheetings	8	a 8½	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0 a 1 00	
FLOUR—			Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80	
Family,	5 25	a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 40	
Super.	5 00	a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 00	
Fine,	4 75	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched,	4 50	a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00	
GRAIN—			Crushed	13 a 13½	
Corn,	0 80	a 0 00	Coffee	10 a 11½	
Wheat,	0 00	a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00	
Rye,	1 00	a 0 00	New Orleans	00 a 00	
Oats,	0 40	a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00	
Peas,	0 85	a 0 90	WOOL—	15 a 18	
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	4	a 00	Yellow dip,	2 35 a 0 00	
IRON—			Virgin,	3 50 a 0 00	
Swedes, com. bar	6½	a 0	Hard,	1 25 a 0 00	
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits,	39 a	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change to report.

Cotton—Market quite firm. We have heard of sales above present figures, but not sufficiently established to quote. The foreign news which shows a decline has had no effect on our market.

Flour—No change.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 1, 1858.

Yellow Turpentine 2 85, Hard 1 85. Spirits 44, a decline of 1 cent. Tar 1 60. Cotton, sales of 50 bales at 13.

At New York, southern flour heavy at 4 50 to 4 70 for mixed to good, 4 75 to 5 75 for fancy. Cotton, market firm—the Arabia's news producing no change in prices; middling uplands 12¾. Spirits 49.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. May 1.—Str Fanny, with goods for D & W McLaurin, W C Troy, W & T Culbreth, J H Pritchett, J Martine, E F Moore, W H Carver, G W I Goldston, E L & W Winslow, H & E J Lilly, J Kyle, A G Thornton, J W Lett, J McGilvary, Beaver Creek Co, J L Bryan, J H Hall, P A Wiley, G W Williams & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 28.—Schr Lamont DuPont from Phila, Brig Howard, fm Boston, Mary McRae fm N Y. 29.—Schr P A Sanders fm N Y, Malakoff fm N Y, J Darling fm St Thomas. May 1—Schr H Hooten fm St Thomas.

The whole World is invited to take a free ride on the Western Rail Road, on the 4th of July 1858.

We do not know precisely the hour when the train will move: but no persons will be admitted to take a seat in the Ladies' Car unless they are neatly dressed. Old and young gentlemen, will you not feel sadly disappointed when you attempt to get a seat in the Ladies' Car and you will be refused?

WOODWARD'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM

is convenient, and for a few dollars you can procure a suit which will give you a free ticket in the Ladies' Car.

Call soon and make your selection.

A. J. WOODWARD,
Market Square, two doors below S. J. Hinsdale.
May 1. 7-4t
Town papers copy 4t.

FAYETTEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will take place at the Office of the Company on Thursday, the 20th of May next.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
April 30. 7tm

STRAYED.

ON the 23d inst., TWO IRON-GREY COLTS; one two years old, the other one year old, both well grown; when last heard of they were near Laurel Hill in Richmond County. Any information relative to said animals will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

ALEX. McRAE,
Queensdale, Robeson Co., N. C.
April 27. 7*4t

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FIGS, DATES, SOFT SHELL ALMONDS, COCOA NUTS and ORANGES, just received and for sale by M. BANKS.
May 3, 1858. 7-2t

MACKEREL

IN BBLS. Halves, quarters and Kits;
SALMON in Halves and Kits;
Also, SMOKED SALMON;
CHEESE, LARD, BUTTER;
BEEF TONGUES, JERKED BEEF;
RIO, LAGUIRA and JAVA COFFEE.
D. ANDERSON.
May 3, 1858. 7tf

TIMELY NOTICE.

DR. W. C. BENBOW would respectfully remind those in need of his professional services that he, as usual, will leave here the first of July, to be absent until the first of October.

Those intending to call on Dr. B. will find it to their advantage not to postpone their call until about the time of his leaving, for he will be punctual in leaving as well as returning. TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.
May 3. 7-1m

Littell's Living Age—Enlarged Series—received weekly. Harper's Magazine for May.
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 30.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN (good cook and washer,) with either one or two children. For information apply to THOS. A. E. EVANS.
May 3, 1858. 7tf

J. W. POWERS, Agent,

Has this day opened a Stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVSIONS,
At the OLD STAND, next door to W. C. Troy, where he will constantly keep on hand a good supply of
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Mackerel and Herring Fish, Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Starch, Saleratus, Tobacco,
And all such articles usually kept in the Grocery line; all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
He would be pleased to have his old customers call and examine before buying elsewhere.
May 1, 1858. 7-2t

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
May 3, 1858. 7-tf

HOUSE, LOT, AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.
F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
May 3, 1858. 7-tf

To the Public,

AND all who wish to bring Produce to Willis's Creek, in Bladen county: We the undersigned have this day bought the Willis's Creek Lands and Landing, and adopt this method to inform the Public that we shall give free use of said Landing to all persons, only charging for Produce that may be left with us to ship, and for receiving Goods and Produce landed there. To all who attend to their own shipping, no charge, and no charge for any Goods landed there from Boats, if request is left with us not to bestow any labor or responsibility upon them.

We shall put up a good WAREHOUSE or SHED on the River bank, to be more convenient to accommodate the public than the one now there.

Also, we shall at once put in Store a Stock of Goods,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

And put up A STILL, and will wish to buy TURPENTINE—Any quantity that may be convenient to said Landing.

Our terms of business must be principally CASH, till we know and are known. We solicit the public to give us a trial.

J. C. BLOCKER.
J. H. HAWLEY.
April 28, 1858. 7-1t

P. S. The business will be carried on under the name and style of Blocker & Hawley.

J. C. BLOCKER. J. H. HAWLEY.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday last, the 25th ult., his apprentice, named JOHN DUDLEY. All persons are cautioned from harboring or employing him. The above reward, and no thanks, will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me.
NEILL McQUEEN.
May 1. 1tpd

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR Address in future will be at Florence, Darlington District, South Carolina. James M. Bostick is my authorised agent to settle business for me.
D. A. BOYD.
May 3, 1858. 7-1mpd

T. M. SMITH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

ANOTHER PITTSBURGHER TESTIFYING *to the wonderful curative* powers of Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

Mr. JACOB WHITE, Third street, below Market, says:

"For a year past I have been afflicted very seriously with dyspepsia, so much so, that my stomach refused to retain anything; I have tried almost every remedy, and the regimen of several physicians, but without alleviation, until I began the use of *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*, and have now found relief almost amounting to a cure. I found it efficacious in removing the extreme debility occasioned by this disease, and generally as a tonic it has few equals and no superior."

May 1. 7-2tpd

REMOVAL.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

HAVE removed to the two brick Stores in the West end of the Fayetteville Hotel building, where they are now opening their

SECOND STOCK of Goods for this Spring,

recently selected by one of the firm in the Northern markets, which will be offered for sale to their regular customers on the usual terms.

All persons who wish to buy Goods cheap at WHOLESALE, are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock at our new stand, West end of Fayetteville Hotel building.

J. B. STARR. } [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 24, 1858. 5tf

THE NEW EDITION OF
DEVEREUX & BATTLE'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1,
RECEIVES the approval of those who have examined it.

Chief Justice Nash says, "I have looked through it—it is carefully and well got up. * * I think to our Court it will be invaluable—and to the Profession equally so. It will save the labor of deciding the same point again and again: for there will be no excuse for Counsel not being apprised of points already adjudicated."

Gentlemen of the Bar who have purchased and examined it, concur, so far as we know, in praise of it.

For sale, with sets or separate volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally, by
E. J. HALE & SON.

MORE BORROWING.—The National Intelligencer says that it is currently reported that the Executive has determined to ask Congress to authorize a New Loan to the amount of Thirty Millions of Dollars and to fund the Twenty Millions of Treasury notes recently authorized to be issued; (that is, to make a permanent debt of the twenty millions.)

A year ago, and for several years previous, we were treated with constant glorifications of the democratic party on account of the full treasury, and the rapid extinguishment of the public debt. We hear nothing of the sort now. But if democracy had credit then for the abundance, surely it ought to be blamed now for the reverse. Instead of a surplus of upwards of twenty millions, lying idle in the treasury when Mr. Buchanan came into office, that has been exhausted and twenty millions of debt created by the issue of treasury notes, and now thirty millions more are to be asked for. In all, seventy millions in a little over one year! Of this, however, perhaps five millions are in the treasury. If the party goes on at that rate, what will be the condition of the country three years hence when Buchanan goes out?

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE, }
APRIL 14, 1858. }

THE Stockholders' Annual Meeting will be held in the Hall of the Bank, on Monday the 17th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

April 14, 1858. 2*td

EQUITY SALE OF
400 *Acres Laurel Hill Land.*

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Richmond County, at Spring Term, 1858, I will expose to sale, at Laurel Hill, on Tuesday, 1st day of June 1858, 400 Acres of the Laurel Hill Land.

The land is beautifully situated, and admirably adapted to farming purposes; in an excellent neighborhood, convenient to the Schools and Churches of Laurel Hill and Laurinburgh, and near the line of the Rutherford and Wilmington Rail Road. It is a most desirable location, and presents inducements such as are seldom offered.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five hundred dollars cash, two thousand dollars six months after date, and for the residue a credit of two, three and four years, with interest after six months.

For further particulars enquire of John L. Fairley, Laurinburgh, Richmond County, or James Banks, Attorney, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. LEAK, C. M. E.

April 15. 3*6t.pr.adv$4

Valuable Lands and Negroes for Sale.

THERE will be sold at the Court House in Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C. on the 2d Monday of May next, something over Two Thousand Acres of valuable Deep River Lands, and some Fifteen Likely Negroes, for cash. Those having money, and wishing to purchase good property, would do well to attend.

R. B. PASCHAL, Sh'ff.

April 16, 1858. 5-*3t

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;
—ALSO—
Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon.

G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE old and well-known Tannery in Salem, N. C., is now for sale. All who feel disposed to purchase can receive any desired information by applying to either of the subscribers or Mr. Chas. Brietz. Terms of payment will be made accommodating, and the property will be sold with or without the Stock, as the buyer may prefer, as soon as a fair price can be obtained. We will also sell a valuable Tanner and Currier.

F. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON, } Trustees.
R. W. WHARTON, }

March 20, 1858. 97-*3mos

NOTICE!
Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on the night of the 15th April, 1858, HINNANT FAULK, BENJAMIN A. HOWELL, and JESS REVILLS, a free man of color, broke and absconded from the Jail of Robeson County: I will give a reward of Three Hundred ($300) Dollars for their apprehension and delivery to me at Lumberton.

Hinnant Faulk is about 70 years of age, medium height, very grey, with two stiff fingers on the right hand, and weighs about 160 pounds. Benjamin A. Howell is about thirty-five years of age, tall, red complexion, full face, open countenance, blue eyes, light hair, and weighs about 190 pounds. Revills is a bright mulatto, about 22 years of age, medium height, coarse built, full face, and weighs about 160 pounds.

I will also give One Hundred (100) Dollars reward to any person or persons producing sufficient evidence wherewith to convict any person or persons of aiding or assisting said fugitives in making their escape from the said Jail.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

April 19, 1858. 5*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1858.

John T. Moorman vs. Franklin C. Smith.
Original Attachment levied on three negro slaves, viz: Miranda and children, Ben and Horace.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Franklin C. Smith, hath privately removed himself out of the said County and State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Franklin C. Smith to be and appear at the next term of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in September, A. D. 1858, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment final will be rendered against the said Franklin C. Smith for three thousand dollars, and the negro slaves levied on will be condemned to the plaintiff's use.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1858, and the 82d year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, C. S. C.

99*6w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by James Banks, for certain purposes therein set forth, I will sell at public auction, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House,

The Dwelling House and Lot

on Green Street, recently occupied by said Banks. Also the OFFICE and STABLES on the West side of Green Street, at present occupied by Joseph Baker, Jr. Also, the

WHARF AT THE RIVER,

known as the Wharf of the Brothers Steam Boat Co. Terms at sale.

J. T. WARDEN, Trustee.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

April 14. 2-ts

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES valuable Land, situated between the Yadkin and Morganton Roads, 3 miles from town, adjoining the lands of James Smith, Neill McQueen and others, will be sold at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday, May 3d, 1858, at 12 o'clock.

DAVID GEE.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

April 14. 2ts

TURPENTINE HACKS.

ANY PATTERN OF TURPENTINE HACKS made to order, at Wholesale or Retail and Warranted, by

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 19, 1858. 3tf

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, a negro man who says his name is TOM, and says he belongs to Charles Green, of Pitt County, N. C. The said boy is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5½ inches high, of dark complection; had on when committed brown pants and black hat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. R. BOLTON, Jailer.

April 19, 1858. 3tf

Raleigh Standard copy till forbid

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.

Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE fifth Session of this Institution is now in progress and will close on the last Friday in May next. The Principal has associated with himself several Female Assistants of experience and skill in teaching, and can therefore assure his patrons of the very best instruction, and most careful attention to their daughters entrusted to his care. And while extra expense has been incurred in furnishing comfortable lodging, he has reduced the price of Board to six dollars per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Arrangements are made to accommodate fifty young Ladies at that price. Tuition in the English branches will range from $5 to $12 50 per session. For Latin, French or Greek an extra charge of $5 each; for Painting $10. Music $20 with Instrument. It will be seen from the above that the whole expense of one session for the English studies need not exceed $45 or $50. Students received at any time and charged from arrival to the end of the session, unless in case of protracted sickness. Quarterly reports will be sent to parents of the progress and deportment of their daughters.

This school is located at the well known Mineral Springs in Chatham county, one of the most healthy locations, doubtless, in the State. The Boarding department is under the immediate care of the Principal.

Address THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5, 1858. 83-3m

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to offer, at private sale, one of the most desirable improved lots in the town of Morganton. There is between 4 and 5 acres of land in said lot, susceptible of being divided into 6 eligible lots for building purposes; it is surrounded by streets, which will make it approachable on either side. There is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, entirely new, with eight large rooms, two wide passages, a brick kitchen with two large rooms, all the necessary outhouses, including ice-house, a well-house, and an excellent well of never failing water, cribs, stable, bathhouse, &c., &c. This lot commands one of the most beautiful views of the mountain scenery that is to be found anywhere in the State. The yard is filled with beautiful evergreens and shrubbery of various kinds. I will also sell 416 acres of first class wood and open land, lying within 1½ miles of Morganton, and about 800 acres lying within 3 miles of town, the greater portion of which is said to be the very best tobacco and wheat land in Burke county. About 250 acres of this tract is in a fine state of cultivation, and has all the necessary buildings upon it for a white family and for negroes. All the wood land is of the very best quality, and susceptible of cultivation. The Western North Carolina Railroad is now under contract to within 20 miles of Morganton, and there is no doubt but that in a short time it will be built to Morganton. It is unnecessary to say anything about the health and beauty of this part of North Carolina, as it is proverbial for both. I am anxious to sell the above property, and will make such terms as will undoubtedly suit persons wishing to buy. Any person wishing further information, with regard to this property or the terms on which it will be sold, can get the necessary information by writing to the subscriber, or to Tod R. Caldwell, at Morganton, N. C.

E. E. GREENLEE.

March 10, 1858. 95*3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, on the 6th day of April 1858, taken Letters of Administration according to law, on the estate of John J. Leach, dec'd, hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the estate will also please make payment immediately.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON the 29th inst., the subscribers will sell at public Auction, at the Jordan Plantation on Little River in Montgomery County, the following articles, viz: Corn, Fodder, Oats, Cattle, one Wagon, one set Smith's Tools, Farming Tools, &c.

Also, on the 11th day of May next, they will sell at Public Auction, at the Store lately occupied by the said J. J. Leach, dec'd, a large Stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES; Horses, Mules, Wagons, Buggies; 3000 lbs. of Bacon, two valuable Slaves, (a Woman and Boy:) with a great many articles of personal property belonging to said estate. Sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms—Six months credit will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

ALFRED BROWER,
WILLIAM AUMAN,
Administrators.

Auman's Hill, April 16. 3*ts

A TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers at Newton Grove, Sampson County, offer for sale a large and well fitted up Distillery, at a very moderate price and on good terms.

B. LEE & CO.

March 9. 93-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM MILL, located on Baker's Creek, in Bladen County. The Mill is situated in a neighborhood where there is a good demand for Lumber, and large custom for grinding. The boiler and engine are of the best workmanship and in good order, so that a purchaser could commence operations without delay.

Any person wishing to engage in the business will do well to examine the above mentioned property before purchasing elsewhere. Terms will be made accommodating.

GEO. CROMARTIE.

Baker's Creek, Feb'y 23. 89tf

NOTICE.

I WILL sell, at the Court House door in Smithfield, on Tuesday the 25th May next, 12 SHARES in the Johnston Little River Manufacturing Company, being the Shares owned by the late Micajah Cox, deceased. A credit of six months will be given, and the purchaser required to give bond with approved security.

WILLIAM T. COX, Adm'r.

March 20, 1858 99*8tpd

LANKS for sale at this Office.

W. H. CARVER & Co.

—HAVE IN STORE—

RIO and Laguira Coffee;
Crushed, Clarified and New Orleans Sugar;
Syrup and Molasses;
Salt, Nails, Lime and Plaster;
Soap, Candles, Rice, Pepper and Spices;
Plows, Plow Points, Hoes, &c;
Turpentine Hacks and Truss Hoops;
Wines and Liquors of nearly all kinds;
Soda Biscuit, Flour, Meal, Corn;
Peas, Oats, Powder, Shot and great many other articles.

With a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

All of which we are willing to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

W. H. CARVER & CO.

April 1. 98-tf

WILLIAM MacINTYRE

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

10 BARRELS PRIME LARD;
9500 lbs. Prime Bacon, hog round,—sides large and boneless;
570 Sacks Corn;
1 doz. Grain Cradles, improved;
1 doz. Cooper's Spinning Wheels
A Lot of Weaver's Sleys;
Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;
Hemlock Sole Leather.

April 5, 1858. 99-tf

S. T. HAWLEY & SON,

ARE receiving a large and desirable Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, embracing every variety of style and quality, purchased of manufacturers at greatly reduced cash prices, and will be sold very cheap for *Cash* or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

—*ALSO*—

Travelling Trunks, Oak, and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf Lining and Binding Skins, with shoe findings of all kinds.

April 1, 1858. 98-6w

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.

March 13, 1856. 93tf

Carolinian copy.

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 26-tf

CROCKERY,
Glass-Ware & Looking Glasses.

I HAVE a good stock in my line. Country Merchants supplied at low prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 17. 94-2m

WANTED.

5000 BBLS. TURPENTINE, at my Distillery on Person Street, at the Halfway Bridge. The highest cash price will be paid.

J. R. McDUFFIE.
Green St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 18, 1858. 94-3m

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct 5, 1857. 48-tf

OATS AND PEAS.

200 BUSHELS SEED OATS,
100 ditto Cow Peas.

—*Also*—

A few barrels Northern Irish Potatoes.

For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.

March 24, '58. 96y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HARNETT COUNTY.
Sup'r Court Office, 15th March 1858.

IN pursuance of direction of His Honor Judge Manly, Notice is hereby given, that the Regular Term of the Superior Court of LAW AND EQUITY, for the County of Harnett, will be held at the Court House in TOOMER, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1858. WITNESSES and SUITORS will take notice accordingly.

Witness,
A. D. McLEAN,
95-tC Clerk Superior Court.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS, &c.

THE Knowledge of God, objectively considered, by Breckinridge, The Prince of the House of David; Simon Suggs; Wild Western Scenes; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; Mackey's Lexicon of Free-Masonry; Presbyterian Psalmodist; Stoddard's Juvenile Arithmetic; Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic; Steel Pens; Mathematical Instruments; Invoice and Reference Files; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb. 6, 1858.

New Stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of Books and Stationery, embracing a great variety of

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

Together with a large and varied Stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept'r 28.

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS.

PARTON'S Life of Aaron Burr; Guy Livingstone; The Twin Roses, by Mrs. Ritchie; Bernard Lile, by Jere. Clemens; School Books, &c.

March 13, 1858. E. J. HALE & SON.

☞ The Presbyterian Psalmodist—Character Notes. A further supply just received.

Oct. 24. E. J HALE & SON.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.

Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-tf

2,800 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit.

SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

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690 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish, —convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,
Fayetteville.

Aug 13. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

8 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of

ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult., (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills, three $4 do., one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately.

E. F. MOORE.

June 3, 1857. 13tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

OATS.

150 BUS. heavy black Oats. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

March 4. 90.

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

THE subscribers have just printed at the Observer Office a SECOND EDITION of

DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1,

REVISED AND CORRECTED, WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES,

BY

HON. WILLIAM H. BATTLE,

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The price of the new edition is not greater than that of the old, though, as it is scarcely necessary to say to the Profession in North Carolina, its value has been greatly increased by Judge Battle's Notes, References and Corrections.

The volume has been long out of print, and we shall be glad to supply the many Lawyers whose sets of Reports are incomplete without it, as well as those who have the old edition but would like to have the new one for the sake of its notes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1858.

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.

March 4 90-tlJa

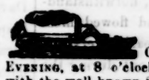
NOTICE.
Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, SIXTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF PINE LAND, on Cedar Creek, and TWO THOUSAND ACRES on the Altamaha River, in Tattnall County, Georgia. Any person wishing to purchase with a view to Milling privileges, or cutting Timber or manufacturing Turpentine, would do well to come and examine these lands. Either or both tracts will be sold at the low price of one dollar per acre if applied for soon, as the owner wishes to change the investment. For further particulars come and view the lands, or address a letter to the subscriber at Reidsville, Tattnall Co., Georgia.

JOHN PEARSON.

March 30, 1858. 99-3mpd

FOR FLORIDA!
FROM CHARLESTON,
VIA SAVANNAH.



THE SUPERIOR Steam Ship **GORDON,** Capt. F. BARDEN, will leave CHARLESTON, every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, connecting at SAVANNAH with the well known Steam Packet

WM. SEABROOK, Capt. WM. T. MCNELTY, which will leave SAVANNAH every SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, for

PALATKA, Florida,

taking the Inland Route, and touching at Brunswick and St. Mary's, Ga., and Fernandina, Jacksonville and Picolata, Fla.

RETURNING, the Wm. Seabrook will leave PALATKA, every MONDAY AFTERNOON, and will arrive at Savannah on Wednesday morning, in ample time to connect with the Steamer Gordon, which will leave Savannah every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Charleston by 1 o'clock the next morning, so as to connect with the morning trains of the North Eastern and South Carolina Rail Roads.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

will be taken through from Charleston at the same rates as by the Steamers going direct to Florida, and no expense will be charged for transferring Freight and Passengers at Savannah, as both Steamers lie at the same wharf: and Meals will be furnished on board, free of charge.

Passengers going to or returning from Florida, are invited to give this line a trial, as no pains or expense will be spared to render it a favorite Route, both for Freight and Travel. The accommodations on board the Steamers are such as to secure the utmost degree of safety and comfort, and their tables are furnished in the most sumptuous manner. For engagements, or further particulars, apply on board, or to

E. LAFITTE & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C.
J. P. BROOKS, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

Jan'y 18, '58. 81-3m-pd

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR T. S. LUTTERLOH,

Prompt attention will be given to all Consignments.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 29, 1858. 81-3m

NEW BOOKS.

LIVINGSTON'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA; Barth's Discoveries in North and Central Africa; "The Reason Why," by the author of 'Inquire Within.'

—ALSO—

Further supplies of Mustang Gray; Phœnixiana; The Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion; Sale's Koran; Jacobus's Notes on the Gospels; The Communicant's Companion; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels; Conybeare's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; The Psalmist, with supplement; Bibles; School Books; &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 16, 1858.

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 31. 38-

STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, Post, Bath, Note and Sermon Papers, great variety; Silver Border, Plain Visiting and Printer's Cards; Pencil Sharpeners, Card Pencils, India Rubber, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, &c.; Buff, White and Fancy Envelopes; Ink, Ink Stands, Blank Books, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 5, 1858.

Further Supplies of Books.

LIFE of Dr. Kane, by Smucker; English Hearts and English Hands; Parton's Life of Burr; Haupt on Bridge Construction; Breckinridge's Knowledge of God; Wilson on the Skin; Plates to ditto; Mitchell's Therapeutics; Williams on the Principles of Medicine; Wood's Practice; Pierce's Algebra and Geometry; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 9.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. B. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton.—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm Faison, J. B. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Works

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organise the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72-

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application.